10-1y

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

The lowest building burnt belonged to the es ate of Joseph Wilkerson, deceased, occupied by Ir. R. S. Waldron as a dry goods store. We learn was insured for \$5,000. Most of his goods, to the maged. The building was also partially insur-Mr. Guthman, occupying the next store, was sured for \$3,000. His stock of goods, valued at out \$7,000 or \$8,000 was entirely destroyed.

Dr. Thomas B. Carr, who resided above store of Mr. Guthman, lost everything, duding his dental instruments, library, which he sympathies of our entire community are spe-P. Repiton, and was insured for \$3,500.

The next building was occupied by H. H. Munon & Co. as a Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishg Store. His stock, valued at \$12,000 to \$15,000. as insured for \$10,000. His goods were removed ory was occupied by Messrs. Arrington & veritt, Surgeon Dentists. They held an insuance for \$5,000, but their loss will exceed this mount by some \$3 or \$4,000. The building beonged to Mr. Scott, of Richmond, and insured

he charge of Col. W. B. Flanner as agent, was oc- thought if the resolution was passed, pied by Mr. Wronski, dry goods, and Allen vans, colored, grocer. Mr. Wronski was insured or \$5,000. His stock was removed, but his loss vill be considerable. His stock was valued at cooms of Mr. VanOrsdell, who had an insurance in the evening. Lies over. f \$3,000, with a policy of \$5,000 just expired. Mr.

appose his goods were removed, as there was town of Columbia. imple time to do so. We trust his loss is not eavy, for he is an industrious man and a good itizen. The second story of this building was sed by the Republican County Committee. As aved in more or less damaged condition. Some

At the time at which we write, (12 o'clock), the ire is entirely under the control of the firemen .as usual, our fire Companies worked faithfully and zealously, but without proper system, and corsequently to little advantage.

Many of the adjoining stores and residences had heir stocks and furniture removed to the great nconvenience and loss of the owners and occupants. In this connection we extend our sympahies to the parents and family of our esteemed ocal Editor, Mr. James.

FATAL ACCIDENT DURING THE LATE CONFLAGRA-TION.-A melancholy event occurred on the mornng following the night of the recent conflagraion, which has given rise to more expressions of regret and profound sorrow than the loss of the rialize Congress for a reduction of the reveproperty destroyed. About daylight yesterday nue on tobacco, was next reached. morning, the walls between the burnt buildings n which the stores of Messrs. Munson & Co. and Charles Guthman were respectively located, being much damaged by the fire, gave way, and fell to the ground with a terrible crash. Standing or most of them negroes, some of whom, it was few escaped, but several of the party were literally crushed beneath the mass of bricks and burning timber attached. Two negroes disengaged themselves from the ruins slightly injured. Be-

fore breakfast four others were extracted, three negroes and one white man, in a badly damaged condition. The white man, whose name we learn was Sampson Ingram, and further that he was from Fayetteville, has since died of his injuries, and also one of the negroes, Simon McNeill, as he ly George Barbara and Jack Williams, are doing as well as could be expected, but are in a precarious condition. The bodies of two other negroes, Dick Northrop and Bob Bellamy, were re-

moved during the forenoon. over the four bodies, and a verdict rendered acseveral other bodies yet lie buried beneath the act business. The roll was about being mass of ruins. The certain death of the four called, when, on the interference of several men named, and the known injury of four others. with the probable destruction of many more, has caused quite a gloom, which even the great destruction of property could not occasion, to pervade the whole community. The fate of these human beings, thus ushered in an instant into tending the time of collecting taxes, was eternity, without a moment's warning, is indeed also considered.

yesterday, another body was recovered from beneath the ruins of the wall which occasioned the death and injury of several persons on the morning following the fire. The remains were those of Adam Reid, a colored boy, about sixteen or seventeen years old, more generally called Hockam. The body was fearfully mangled-in fact when recovered only the trunk remained, the limbs and head having been either separated from it by the mass of bricks or burnt off by the fire. It was identified by a peculiar coat of green color, which the boy had on the night of the

A Coroner's inquest was held over the body and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts of he case. This is the third corpse taken out from the ruins, which, with the two injured persons who ied from their wounds, makes five altogether who Two other persons (both negroes) are missing we earn, and it is supposed that they yet lay buried eneath that portion of the walls yet undistur-

Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 24.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. The "Constitutional Convention," (So-Called.) Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker. The Journal of Saturday was read and

approved. A communication from the Conference of the Virginia and North Carolina M. E. Church, concerning education, was read and referred.

Mr. Durham offered the following reso-

WHEREAS, It is a matter of common rumor that et street, as a clothing store, or in rear of it, bout 9 o'clock last night, which spread up and own the street, destroying five of the principal own the street, destroying five of the principal these ramors are true, it is the duty of this body to ascertain who are the guilty parties, and expose such said corruption. Therefore, Be it Resolved, That a select Committee of three

members be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report whether corrupting influences have been used to secure the passage of any ordinance which has been passed by this Convention, and, if so, the names of the guilty parties, and all the facts connected therewith. The said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and examine witnesses.

Mr. D. said it was rumored on the streets, in hotels, and everywhere, that money has been used to induce members to vote for a certain ordinance or ordinances. It is the duty of the Convention to enquire, and, if it is true, the infamous name of the delerr's loss is estimated at \$6,000, -no insurance. gate should be handed down to posterity; and if by any corporation or individual, ally with Dr. Carr in the total loss which he has that its name or the names may be also ffered. The building was the property of Rev. known. He did not believe that any one would vote against the resolution; and if

any delegate had been so base as to recieve a bribe, he hoped that it would become known, or, if false, that the matter would at least be investigated.

The rules were suspended and the resoution was adopted.

Mr. Abbott offered a resolution that no one shall move the previous question, except the Chairman of a Committee, whose report is under consideration, the mover of a resolution or the author of a minority re-

Mr. King, of Lenoir, objected, might as well adjourn sine die. The rules were suspended and the reso-

lution was not adopted. Mr. Tourgee, a resolution in favor of two bout \$9,000. Above was located the daguerrean | sessions—one in the morning and the other

By consent, Mr. Tourgee submitted a reort from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the ordinance of Mr. allen Evans was, or whether he was insured. We Jones, of Washington, incorporating the

The report was adopted and the ordinance accompanying it was also adopted.

A memorial from the citizens of Guilford, praying that the distillation of grain s correspondingly small. The third story was the may be prohibited, presented by Mr. Welpublication office of the Wilmington Post, Republeker, was taken up and referred to the Comican newspaper. Their type and press were mittee of three, appointed to confer with Gen. Canby.

Mr. Tourgee moved that an ordinance to the same effect, offered by Mr. Welker, some time ago, and referred to that Committee, be reported back to the Convention. Agreed to.

Also, Mr. Welker's ordinance in regard to Bank issues, was taken up, and on motion, was ordered to be printed. The ordinance of Mr. McDonald, of

Chatham, in relation to taxing old debts 5 per centum, was next considered. Mr. McDonald moved to make it the pecial order for 12 o'clock.

Mr. Graham moved to postpone it indef-Mr. McDonald called for the yeas and

nays, and, the call being sustained, the vote resulted: yeas 72, nays 13. A resolution offered by Mr. Petree, raising a Select committee of three to memo-

Mr. Hodnett said he came from a to bacco raising section, and that the present tax was very onerous upon all classes-par-

ticularly the freedmen. He hoped the resolution would pass. Hood (negro), moved that a recess be taken until the Circus passed the Capitol! Mr. Abbott hoped no such ridiculous mo-

tion would be entertained. Mr. Durham said that there should be a call of the House; he did not think there

was a quorum present. Hood (negro), withdrew the motion Mr. Rodman's resolution in favor of the

Sheriff of Halifax, extending the time of collecting taxes in arrears, was taken up. Mr. Renfrow said that the Sheriff had from colored people, and, before the elec- equals. tion, had told the negroes that they could not vote until the taxes had been paid, and

that he drank a good deal of whiskey. Here the President said that he should be compelled to call the Sergeant-at-arms, if gentlemen did not take their seats and keep order. The show was passing. The President, indeed, thought the House had better cording to the facts elicited. It is supposed that have a recess, as it was impossible to trans-

> members, it was stopped.]
> The matter under consideration was referred to the delegates from Halifax county, as a committee.

Mr. Bradley's ordinance, in favor of J. C. Jones, Sheriff of Alleghany county, ex- that the amendment was withdrawn.]

Mr. Bryan thought all the Sheriffs should Another Body Recovered. After considerable have the same indulgence, and moved to ground of manhood, irrespective of race or digging and search during the whole forenoon amend by making it include the Sheriffs of all the counties

Mr. Tourgee moved to lay the whole natter on the table. Carried. Mr. Rich's resolution giving the Gover-

nor the veto power, was next reached. Mr. Heaton suggested that the matter could be better discussed when the first article of the Constitution is reported. Mr. Rich agreed to the proposition.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the committee on Pream-

litical, religious and civil liberties "

could be had, such an important measure should not be discussed. Here it was said that the Suffrage ques-

be adopted as it stood. Mr. Graham said he had no disposition

Monday, Feb. 10, 1868. to refer to the past, but everybody knew the Convention was called to order at 10 the facts that dungeons were full of prisoners, whom the habeas corpus could not reach; that we were under a rigorous military power-whether rightfully or not he would not say at present. But it was folly to say that the people of this State were enjoying either political or civil

liberty. Hood (negro,) thought more liberty was

Mr. Hodnett said that the reason he would not support Mr. Graham's amendment, was because that by the time this Constitution would be in operation, those liberties would be awarded.

The question on Mr. Graham's amendment was put to a vote and lost. The preamble was then adopted. The caption of the 1st section was next

considered and adopted. Mr. Heaton moved to make the balance of the report the special order for Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Abbott, the report on

militia was taken up. In the first section, Mr. Graham, of orange, moved as an addition : "But white and colored persons shall be organized into separate commands, and no

white man shall ever be required to obey a Mr. G. said he had heard a great deal said about social equality, advocated by gentlemen on this floor; now he wished the reas and nays called, and the gentlemen on

ecord in the matter. Mr. Jones, of Washington, thought the Convention should have nothing to do with this. The Legislature was the proper body the United States soldiers, and if Conserva-

to legislate in this matter. Mr. Durham said this was a test ques- they would not hurt them. tion. He wished to have it distinctly so regarded. The reconstruction acts did not tleman he was not afraid of either him or prevent the passage of this resolution, de- the soldiers. The Conservative gentlemen claring the superiority of the white man. on this floor were not of a "scary kind." We claim that the white man has some Mr. Jones, of Washington, moved that a rights left him, even under the reconstruc- committee of three be appointed, by the tion acts. But it is the evident intention Chair, to wait on Gen. Canby. Agreed to, of this Convention to go beyond the recon- when upon the people of the State social equality. Jones, of Washington, Read and Grant. tended to try, by every means in his power, lows viz: Messrs. Durham, Ashley and J. to make these radical gentlemen upon this H. Harris, (negro.) floor come up fairly and squarely to the Harris (negro) asked to be excused, but question, whether they wished to force tion. people. It was vain for gentlemen to try ferred to the Select Committee of three, in

to dodge the question by saying that the regard to distillation of grain. Legislature would provide for such mat- Mr. Franklin, a memorial from Mrs. ters. Their votes, to-day, would tell the Todd, of Raleigh, praying for a divorce. truth, and tear from their faces the mask Referred to the Special Committee, raised under which they had hid, and the people some days ago in regard to these matters. would see and spot the men who are willing to degrade their own color by admit- troduced the following resolution : ting to-day that social equality between the ing shame, by certain members on this floor, ought to go over the whole country,

and the men be marked. It was a test question. We, the Con-servaties on this floor, so regard it; and if the yeas and nays upon this question are refused us, it will be a palpable and direct show their record to the people. It would be skulking and dodging the question in a

miserable and abject manner. Mr. Rodman gave his reasons why he rather liked Mr. Graham's amendment .that the Legislature will provide for such things, &c. (But when the vote came, Mr.

R. was found with the party.) Mr. Abbott was opposed to the amend-

ment, and did not mind placing himself on record. Mr. Mann moved to lay it on the table

but, on being told that it would carry the section with it, withdrew it. Messrs. Welker and Watts both thought the Legislature the proper body to con-

sider this matter of classing races. Mr. Durham again told them that the Conservative gentlemen of this body intended to make them stand up to the rack,

'fodder or no fodder." Mr. Ashley thought the amendment would draw an invidious distinction between the races. In the course of his remarks he stated that Gov. Graham had, before 1835, drilled free men of color, and, according to the argument of the Conservative gentleman on this floor, thereby acknowledged been very vigilant in collecting the taxes these men his social, moral and intellectual

> Mr. Durham said : "Sir, I brand that assertion as a falsehood and a palpable lie.' Mr. Ashley simply said it was so, and continued his remarks in opposition to the amendment at some length.

Hayes, of Halifax, (negro), offered an amendment to the effect that white men, having mulatto children, be placed in the same company with their children.

The reporter asked the Secretary for the amendment, to copy it. On being told that the President had it, he applied to the President and the application was refused; and the President, after calling Hayes to him and having some conversation with him, announced to the House Harris, of Wake, (negro), next spoke,

and the gist of his remarks was, that like Mr. Ashley, he stood upon the broad color.

The yeas and nays upon Mr. Graham's amendment, after a good deal of reluctance, were ordered.

The vote being taken, resulted as fol-Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Bradley, Durham, Ellis, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, Marler, Merritt, Wil-liams, of Sampson. Those who voted in the negative were: t Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Barnes, Bryan, Carey, (negro), Cherry, (negro), Chilson, Congleton, Cox, Daniel, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes, The report of the committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights was the order. The Preamble was read, when Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that as civil and political liberty did not prevail just at this time, he moved to amend by inserting "and imploring the restoration of our potation of the present the present the present of the present the prese Mr. Heaton thought if no more attention diegro, Heaton, Higgsman, (hegro), Hobbs, Hoffler, Hood, (negro), Hyman, (negro), Ing., Jones, of Washington, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Lafilin, Lee, (negro), Legg, Logan, Long, Mann, May, Mayo, (negro), McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsom,

not wish to do that. He hoped it would issue shall be established under the authority of this State."

Mr. Abbott would agree to it down to the 10th section. Mr. Tourgee advocated his substitute at some little length and stated that the gen-

diction of such matters. Mr. Jones, of Washington, said he here. wished to retain some evidence of State sovereignty. He did not believe the sword by the Governor, and confirmation by the yeas 62, nays 15. and purse should be consolidated into one power. To say that the State of North being enjoyed than ever before. He alluded to the emancipation of the negro lish a bank to furnish a currency for its that if the election system was adopted,

Mr. Abbott moved to strike out all down to the 10th section and refer the subjectmatter to the committee on Finance, as a upon the bench. While he preferred the good deal of the matter properly belonged present system he would not oppose the to that committee.

Mr. Jones did not think so. Mr. Abbott withdrew his motion until the 3d reading.

Mr. Heaton concurred with Mr. Jones. On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the balance next, 12 o'clock. On motion, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868. The Convention was called to order at 10 'elock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, of the

Convention. Mr. Durham wanted to know why armed soldiers were here.

The President said they were here by no authority. Mr. D. replied that they should leave

their arms behind them. They ought not to be allowed to come in with arms in their Mr. Bryan said that he was not afraid of

tive gentlemen would behave themselves, Mr. Durham said he would tell the gen-

struction acts, and thereby not only give The Chair announced the following gencivil and political equality, but to force tlemen as the committee, viz : Messrs. He wanted the people to know who were The committee, in accordance with Mr. the men that were endeavoring to perpe- Durham's resolution of yesterday, in relatrate such an outrage upon them. He in- tion to black-mail, was announced, as fol-

mark, and show, by their votes upon this the President refused to make any alterasocial equality between the races upon the Mr. Ray presented a memorial, to be re-

By consent, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) in-

Whereas. It is a matter of common rumor that cation than anything else. races does and shall exist. Such an at- Plato Durham, delegate, "so-called," from Cleaveland, obtained his election by the dishonorable use of a certain official communication of the Freedmen's Bureau, surreptitiously obtained; and whereas, if these rumors are true, it is the duty of this body to expel and purge itself of this

duty of this body to experiment of corruption; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a Select Committee of three members be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report whether such a corrupting procedure was adopted acknowledgment of fear, on the part of the to secure the election of the said Plate Durham Radical element of this Convention, to as a delegate to this Convention, and, if so, all the facts connected therewith, to the end that the

delegate, "so-called," may be dealt with. Harris, (negro,) moved to suspend the rules and consider the resolution. Some objections were made, when

Mr. Durham said he hoped that therules would be suspended. The rules were then suspended.

Mr. Durham said he wished the resolution to go on record, and, if it came from a source that he could notice, he would gladly do it. He repeated that he could not notice anything, personally, coming from such a source, but he wished the resolution to be dealt with by the Republican party, and to

go on record. Mr. King renewed his motion to lay on the table. The motion was put to a vote and lost. The question then recurred upon the

adoption of the resolution. Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved its indefinite postponement, and called the yeas and

Mr. Heaton favored, of course, the passage of the resolution. Mr. Durham said that it had been insinuated that he introduced his resolution, yesterday, merely to cast reflections upon certain members of the Republican party. But such insinuations were basely false .-It was a duty he owed to his constituents. as he had been a friend to the bill referred

Mr. Heaton asked if Mr. Durham meant to say he spoke falsely.

Mr. D. replied: "I do, if you mean to insinuate anything of the kind against my

intention in introducing my resolution yesterday. Mr. H. said, "I do not." "Then," said Mr. Durham, "I do not, in

that case, mean to apply offensive language The call for the yeas and mays was not

The House refused to postpone, and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Abbott, from the Committee of Conference with General Canby, reported back four resolutions, and asked to be discharged

from their further consideration. SPECIAL ORDER-JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A report was presented containing three resolutions testing the sense of this Convention in regard to the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts: 1st, By the people; 2d, By the General Assemby; 3d, Appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate or of the

Ceneral Assembly.

Mr. Rodman, the Chairman of the Committee, favored the appointment by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate. the people a good, wise and just government, and he relied upon their good sense to ratify our labors. He did not wish to sacrifice good sense and common prudence system.

for the sake of popularity. Mr. Tourgee was "too good a Republi-

present Judiciary stood among the highest elect the Supreme Court Judges by the and purest in this country.

Mr. Heaton favored the appointment by

the Governor, to be confirmed by the Sen- yeas 55, nays 37. ate. He thought that was as far as they could or should go now. The election tax bill before Gen. Canby. Carried. eral government alone ought to have juris- system had worked admirably in Ohio, but

Mr. Pool would protest against the election system. He ventured the prediction people, would be to go back into almost and the cry for relief from private con-barbarism. and the cry for relief from private con-tracts should continue, that Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, could beat, to-day, the best legal mind in the State for a seat 3d resolution, providing for the appointment by the Governor, to be confirmed by

the Senate.

Mr. Watts held that neither of the plans were good. It seemed to him that a judiof the report was postponed until Friday instance, the appointment by the Governor of the Supreme Court Judges, confirmed by the Senate; the Circuit Judges and the Magistrates to be elected by the people

Mr. Welker said the people of North Carolina were quite well qualified to vote intelligently for men to fill Judicial offices of great importance. Were the gentlemen, natives of this State, upon this floor prepared to declare that their constituency were not as intelligent and capable as the people of Ohio and other Northern

States? Mr. King, of Lincoln, was opposed to any change in the present system. He had seen that all opposition to the present system came from men not natives of the State, and that, in his opinion, was a strong argument that the present system was good enough. He thought that their strong opposition to it came from the fact that they were aspirants for the honors. He was

opposed to any change. Mr. Kinney said he was a native born citizen of the State, and he was very much in favor of electing all State officers by the

Mr. Ing endorsed every word that Mr. Kinney had uttered; he was in favor of electing every officer in the State by the

Mr. Congleton ditto. Mr. May said he represented a large white constituency and they were, to a man almost, in favor of electing all officers. Mr. Bryan wished to place himself in the same category.

drawn a wrong inference as to the spirit of his remarks: he did not intend to reflect upon the intelligence and capability of the then adopted. people of North Carolina, &c.

said it. Mr. Trogden came here pledged to vote for the election system, and thought its adoption would do more towards the ratifi-Mr. Graham, of Orange, hoped the vote

upon the subject would not be pressed today, and moved to postpone until Friday Tuesday next. next, and that it be made the special order for that day.

Mr. Rich opposed the postponement; also Mr. May, who thought it a waste of The question on postponement was put and voted down.

Galloway (negro), favored election by the people. He said that he would make an assertion, and was personally responsible for it, that the Judiciary in New Hanered, viz: over was a bastard, born in sin and secession. In their eyes it was a crime to be a tions at Law and suits in Equity, and that of the Criminal Court had already sent men Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay it on to the work house merely to prevent their voting upon the ratification of the Consti-

> Mr. Graham said: As there seems to be a determination on the part of the Convention to force a vote upon this question, today, I must enter my protest against such a Radical change in our government. It is not required by the Reconstruction Acts, and I do not believe is demanded by our people. If there is anything in the past history of our State, of which we are justly gates were introduced.] proud, it is the high character, learning and independence of those who have adorned the bench of the Supreme and Superior legal profession, and was now advocating year 50, nays 38. Courts. It is needless for me to mention their names. They are known, not only throughout the States of the Union, but in other countries, and I believe our people would see, with many feelings of regret, a cited the case of Sir Thomas More, against to fifteen minutes, without permission of system, from which they bave derived so many benefits, supplanted by one which, to say the least, does not come well recommended. But it does seem to me, that it is only necessary that a part of our Constitution should be especially dear to our peo-

> ple, to secure its destructuction by this Con-I will also venture to assert that our present Judges give very general satisfaction wisdom and prudence. Those assertions voted in favor of it, and if there was not a and that there is no just cause for com- were made by a certain class of men who sufficient number, then Harris (negro), plaint even from colored persons or those wished only to embarrass the Convention could appeal. who are called loyal men. I fear we shall and bring it into odium. In relation to the question was then put and there was never again see such men in office, if the matter more immediately under disthe appointment of those who are to administer justice is controlled by all the this Union civilization and common sense Mr. King, of Lenoir. passions and prejudices which have hereto had overridden the prejudices and bigotry fore and will more especially hereafter sway of by-gone years. The rights and wrongs or that it came in conflict with them. our elections. But as the matter is pressed of their citizens were enforced in the same at this late hour, without allowing an opportunity for that full and free discussion of their citizens were embedded. The present wrangling, Harris, of Wake, (negro), said that he had been convinced as to the error

protest against it. Mr. Ray would favor the election by the beeple. Men had been murdered in his ceal our thoughts, not to express them. county by being condemned without proper He was sorry that a report had been circuevidence.

not to be pressed to-day; time enough had not been given to consider the matter, as it States, to which he had alluded. It had twenty years a resident of this city. should be. [Here an effort to adjourn was made, but it was a fine thing for lawyers but a bad 7th, 1868. Mrs. AGNES II., wife of A. C. Huggins,

the elective system, he cited the example gers—a class of men whom he despised of Chief Justice Taney, who outraged the above all other reptiles, (!) &c., &c. of Chief Justice Taney, who outraged the above all other reptiles, (!) &c., &c. of its brightest and most useful ornaments.

Whole country by his iniquitous decisions. Mr. Rodman said it was rather singular Surely we have cause to mourn. When one in our Even death itself would not take him for a that a member of the profession should in-lease time and if it had not been for the sinuate to such an intelligent body (1) as He thought that the popular system would long time, and if it had not been for the sinuate to such an intelligent body (!) as great love of the Northern people for the this that all the rest of the bar were devo- marks of many a hard fought struggle, we are apt not tend to place men of prudence and wisnot tend to place men of prudence and wisdom upon the bench. He wished to give
dom upon the bench. He wished to give
burst assunder the bonds that held the
burst assunder the bonds that held the burst assunder the bonds that held the
burst assund

NO. 2.

people?

The yeas and nays being called, stood

The question recurred upon the second he did not know that it would do so well division of the resolution, whether the people should elect Superior Court Judges .-Mr. Abbott also favored the appointment | The yeas and nays being called, resulted, views of the gentleman would accomplish

On motion, the House then adjourned

Note. - Mr. Heaton, in explanation of his vote. stated that he preferred nominating by the Governor and confirming by the Senate. but, as this was defeated, he supported the elective system. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 Prayer by the Rev. -- Epps (negro),

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C. Mr. Forkner, a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary report an article for the Constitution permitting the citicious compromise might be effected. For zens of this State to practice in the Courts, on proving a good moral character and paying the fees. Lies over.

Mr. Franklin, a resolution in favor of E. H. Ray, late sheriff of Wake county. Lies Mr. Bryan, an ordinance in favor of all

sheriffs; of which notice was given yester-Mr. King, of Lenoir, was opposed to the passage of such a measure. Mr. Graham, of Orange, favored it.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend, by allow ing them to collect taxes prior to '61. Mr. Welker favored Mr. Tourgee' amendment. Mr. Moore opposed it.

Galloway (negro) moved to amend by ex cepting the county of Brunswick. Mr. Tourgee withdrew his amendment. Galloway (negro) explained his amendment, stating that the sheriff of Brunswick | He was not afraid of improvement or innohad asked for no relief, and, besides, he vation, but this was too grave a matter to was an "obstructionist." He had, to his step into with such boldness as the gentle-

matter. He did not approve of the course gitimate business to occupy their time. of indulging sheriffs in going on in a careless and negligent manner. Besides, the

ignorant people could be imposed on. measure. It was only extending time for anew. collecting taxes, and he hoped the gentlemen on this floor, who had been so rampant for relief, would afford some relief by extending time to men who have paid money out of their own pockets in pay-ment of the taxes and now wished to col-

Mr. Heaton said that Mr. Welker had Galloway (negro) withdrew his amendment. The ordinance, as it originally stood, was

> special order for Monday next, at 11 o'clock. Agreed to. The hour of 11 having arrived, the Chair announced that the report of the committee on Suffrage was the special order. The Chairman of the committee being

Mr. Sweet moved that the report of the

committee on Legislature be made the

Mr. Candler moved to amend by making it Saturday next. Lost. Mr. Rich's motion was put to a vote and

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The report of the committee on the Ju diciary, containing two resolutions, in regard to the distinctions between actions gard to the distinctions between actions at Law and suits in Equity, testing the than what was in Heaven, and God knows

the forms of all such actions and suits shall

2d. The distinctions between actions at Law and suits in Equity now existing should not be abolished. [While Mr. Tourgee was speaking, advocating the former proposition, Maj. Gen. Canby was announced. He was received with the usual honors. The President welcomed him in a short speech, to which the

Mr. Tourgee resumed, stating that as he was the youngest man in the House of the year and nays were called and resulted, a radical change, therefore he was placed in rather an embarrassing situation. In until half past seven this evening. Lost. regard to the cry that innovation was dantongue," and now, to-day, the same howls were hear I whenever there was a change proposed. He next alluded to the charge to the rules and required a majority of all that had been uttered upon this floor, that the members. into the Constitution, merely to eatch the decision. which its importance demands, I enter my used in our law books, taken from the of his position and would withdraw his ap-English system, illustrated the axiom of peal. lated that this measure would increase Mr. Ashley thought the matter ought costs. The reverse was the very reason been said that he (Tourgee) had said that thing for those who were not. He repeat-aged 31 years and 6 months.

It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that

Union together. If he was forced to a vote, to-day, he would support the elective system.

Mr. K. Was not willing to put into the full strength and vote, to-day, he would support the elective system.

Mr. Heaton moved as a substitute for the first resolution the adoption of the last reshere is was said the fire of the purpose of organizing for the pur into the Union. He would oppose the in-

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thority, that a small case here, probably costing from fifteen to twenty dollars, would cost there fully \$200. A gentleman had told him that, for merely asking in-By consent, Mr. Abbott moved to lay the formation in regard to affixing a stamp, he had to pay \$10 for the information. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Tourgee in wishing to accelerate the actions of the Courts of justice, but he could not see how the that end. It would create confusion, annoy the people, and he (Mr. R.) would oppose incorporating anything into the Constitution so fatally demolishing to our whole system, that has worked so well and justly elicited the praise of the bar of the

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character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be

whole country, and with which our people are perfectly well satisfied. Mr. Jones, of Washington, claimed to know as much about the sentiments of the people of North Carolina as the gentleman from Guilford, (Mr. T.) That gentleman seemed to have a mania to fix upon the people of this State certain customs, simply because the Northern States had seen fit to establish them. He protested against this wholesale butchery of all of our timehonored, universally beloved and revered Judicial system. Our people had steered clear of the foolish sentimentalism that had

overrun some of the Northern States. Mr. Abbott said he would move the indefinite postponement of this matter, as he did not think they should deal with this matter in the Constitution. To do it would lay an embargo upon the Legislature, in considering the matter. He was in favor of some alteration in the practice of this State, but did not see how the abolishment of the distinction between the Courts would materially affect the cheapness or celerity of justice. He thoughf they should be very cautious how they tampered with such institutions. He did not array himself against the measure, and, at the same time, he did not sympathize with the remarks of the gentleman from Guilford .certain knowledge prevented people from man from Guilford would have us. He registering and voting.

Wished to leave the coming Legislature free and untrammelled. They had enough le-

Mr. Tourgee said to postpone the matter would be to leave it just where it stood; and when the report came up again, all Mr. Hare explained the intention of the this would have to be gone over with Mr. Abbott, at the request of the Chair-

man of the Committee, in order to get at a

direct vote, withdrew his motion to post-Mr. Welker saw the matter through the same specswith Mr. Tourgee. Hood, (negro,) did not see the propriety of making the proposed change now .-They were taking up time in discussing this measure that should be devoted to

things that more immediately concerned

Galloway (negro), said that it was an unheard of thing that a committee should come before a body asking instructions.-Why did they not do, as other committees, in producing a majority and minority report? Men were too afraid of risking their unwell, Mr. Rich moved to postpone until chances of future office and emoluments, to risk an honest and strait out opinion. The discussion, yesterday and to-day, was a mere matter of nothing, as the whole ground would have to be gone over with again, when the committee presented their final report. All of this debate was expending the people's money, merely to give certain men (Tourgee?) prominence. He (Galloway, negro,) was on the Judiciary commitsense of the this Convention, was consid- he was not in the right road to know what that was! He thought there was an evident disposition on the part of the committee to muzzle certain members of it.

be abolished and there should be but one the motion to allow Mr. King, of Lenoir, He moved to recommit, but withdrew to make a few remarks. Mr. King said he wished the Judiciary should remain unchanged, with the exception of electing magistrates, and he hoped Galloway (negro), would withdraw his motion to recommit, in order to get at a vote.

Galloway (negro), wouldn't, and called The call was sustained. General very briefly and courteously re-The question was upon the first resoluplied. A recess was taken, and the deletion abolishing the distinction between Courts of Law and Courts of Equity. The

Galloway (negro), moved to take a recess Harris, of Wake, (negro), called up his gerous to the liberties of the people, he resolution of yesterday, limiting speeches whom a hue and cry was raised, when he the House, and that no one shall speak introduced what was called the "vulgar more than once upon the same subject, unless by permission of the House.

The Chair decided it was an amendment

Harris said he would appeal from that

Mr. King, of Lenoir, did not think the resolution was an amendment to the rules After a good deal of explanation and

On motion, the House then adjourned.

At Jacksonville, Onslow County, N. C., February

was lost.]

Mr. A. continued, and, in advocacy of ed the assertion, for he alluded to pettifogthis community has been called upon to mourn over the recent sudden and painful death of one over the recent sudden and painfu

Organize_Organize!

the Conservatives in this portion of the petent. State towards organizing for the approaching election? In less than a month the white men of North Carolina, not disfranchised by Congress, will be called upon to decide the most important issues ever placed before a people. And to do so successfully and safely, they must overcome worthless and abandoned political freebooters and adventurers with which a community was ever cursed. It may be thought that the work before us is insurmountable. It is difficult, and therefore calls for the most strenuous efforts. Organization and action-determination and courage can, and will, accomplish it. The whites have already upwards of thirty thousand majority, which another registration, required under the acts of Congress, will increase to forty or fifty thousand, if we but do our duty. In Alabama, where the negroes have a majority of upwards of twenty thousand, and acted as unitedly under as disreputable and disgraceful leaders as with us, and where money was used without stint to carry the election, the Radicals have been largely defeated by the thorough and complete orcanization of the whites. It will be so with us. It requires but the arousing of our people to the real merits and dangers of the issues in order to secure a full and united white vote against the evil and dangerous machinations of the men who are desiring to upturn and ruin the political and social welfare of the State.

and efficient system for our adoption, and plan of county organization to which we plan adopted by the Convention is as fol-

of such local matters as may require the atten- upon the registry lists.

pool. If we are awed by the fear of confis-

not do so by a strict party vote. Several white men. Radical Senators are outspoken in opposi-

have hardly yet recovered from their sur- and ignoble natures?

thing of morality or equity in it, is lost, and and social and moral corruption.

Senator Sherman's bill is a candid admission of the failure of Radical statesmanship after three years of uninterrupted trial and experience. Possibly the people may yet learn to distrust such unworthy and incompetent servants, and, at the ballot-box, order them to be deprived of the trust with which they have been confided, to be be-We desire to ask, What is being done by stowed upon those more faithful and com-

We have frequently been asked by those who have heretofore neglected to register for one cause and another, how that right at the point they're trying to make against can now be exercised. We are glad to me this time; though, for that matter, I know that there does exist interest in this matter. While there are but few stood to be the charges under consideraprejudiced negroes, led on by the most negroes unregistered in the State, and tion in the Reconstruction committee: many fraudulently so, there are thousands | First, his order to General Grant not to of white men entirely competent, under the regard Stanton's orders unless he knew Reconstruction acts, who have not regis-

the Conservative Convention, one of the duties desired of county committees was to duties desired of county committees was to duties desired of county committees was to ascertain, as far as possible, all such as have man who would refuse to relinquish his number of negro servants in his house, and Office act before the Supreme Court. most important matter. We have no doubt there are enough white men in the State, in all respects eligible under the acts of ham and other Republicans on the com-Congress, whose names are not on the regis- mittee think it quite enough to turn you tration lists, to hold a balance of power out of office. between the whites and the negroes and the order about Stanton, I didn't suppose their ignoble confriers, and upon their there was a man in Congress who is not action will doubtless hang the result in the aware that I have a perfect right to do what

failing to enroll their names before the presumption that they come from me; and election, for it is made imperative upon the I have a perfect right to communicate with Boards of Registration to revise their lists General Grant direct, without availing myand permit the registration of such as have not heretofore done so. Section seventh As to the charge of conspiracy, it only of the final Supplementary Reconstruction shows how badly they are off for something

And be it further enacted, That the time for necessary for us to work, work, work, and in said act may, in the discretion of the companion in said act may, in the discretion of the companion in time to have put in some man who mander of any district, be extended to the 1st day rim in time to have put in some man who of October, 1867; and the boards of registration would test the law. And if I had taken unison. The Conservative Convention, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, such a course there would be no crime commencing fourteen days previous to any elec-tion under said act, and upon reasonable public Raleigh, adopted a Plan of Organi- notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for remedy provided by the constitution for a period of three days the registration lists; and the settlement of disputes between the lezation which gives us a common upon being satisfied that any person not entitled gislative and executive departments of the thereto has been registered, to strike the name of government. What else is the Supreme such person from the list. And such board shall we now entreat our friends everywhere to also, during the same period, add to such registry perfect their county organizations under the names of all persons who at that time possesses the qualifications required by said act who and no opinions; nothing but blind obedisesses the qualifications required by said act who it, and thus secure success. It is to this have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to plan of county organization to which we vote by reason of any executive pardon or am-desire to call particular attention. The nesty for any act or thing which, without such the government, they wouldn't have creapardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from ted a Supreme Court, for it could be of no registration or voting.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Caponsist of at least two persons from each Capain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all

As due notice of the time and place must were before?" inquired the President.

"I think the thing is a little strong." for revision for the space of three days. impeachment this time-worse than they matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Charman of the District ample opportunity for entering his name desperate, and they want to put you out,

upon our citizens the overpowering neces. sidential election. Besides, may be they sity of performing this duty. Thousands nd vote with this organization of your fellow-citizens have been disfran- among them say you will be their most forseparate list the names of all those who are ed to register but who have not done so, and hey use every exertion to secure their registor and active co-operation.

Chised and are defined to their lives which affect their property and their lives for no other fault than for performing their find somebody formidable enough to beat the secure their registors.

"I don't know about that, said the President, laughing. "But I hope they'll find somebody formidable enough to beat the secure their registors." chised and are denied a voice in questions midable opponent in the next canvass. ation and active co-operation.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention duty faithfully in civil and military posithem. I don't think they expect to do necessities of the State called them. Tens of them may be operating in the gold of thousands of ignorant and debased negroes have been armed with the ballot to work out the political and social ruin of bilities was not encouraging. Several genthis section. Hundreds of ignoble adventurers from the North, and bankrupt poli- rise which never came, and the result had ticians at home, are using these enfranchised blacks for their own advancement and the Senate would create rise enough to make certain destruction of the country. It rests it pay to buy on a margin. "Well," said with the white men of North Carolina, not disfranchised, to check the downward pro- them; that's all;" and he laughed as if he gress of affairs. They must meet it, and that didn't believe the charges would ever within our respective counties, | boldly too. Do not think to avoid the re. | come. sponsibilities of defeat by failing to regisas well the non-actor as the active participant. There can be no half-way ground. North Carolina and the other Southern States must be controlled by white men or tive. "Here," said he, "General Grant by negroes, and he who does not actively co-operate with his own race or color in the It was he himself who first suggested that struggle must stand or fall with that of the I could take such a course as to reduce negro. The issue is too important, the Stanton to a mere clerk; and it was this stakes too high, failure too fatal, to bear with negative friends. He who is not with ject up in that light." us is against us.

Miscegenation

We direct attention to that portion of to call on Stanton on the following Monthe proceedings of the Convention, so-call- day, to request him, for the good of the ed, published elsewhere, in which Mr. DURHAM proposed an additional clause to Richmond, and he to Annapolis, so that the Bill of Rights, prohibiting intermar- they can't call on Stanton on Monday, but riage between the white and black races. will do so at some other time, and insist Dicemen and civil officers will arrest, and It will be seen that he could not even get that he shall resign. Then Sherman goes a vote upon it, but through the ignorance on to say that if Stanton won't resign it or knavery of the President, it was filibusudges and juries compared to which the tered on the table. White men were too military tribunals will indeed be the abodes afraid of their party to vote for the proposition, while a little spark of manhood yet the suggestions of Grant himself, that lingering in their breasts made them un- and confined strictly to the execution of willing to place upon "de archives of grav- the duties imposed upon him by the letter of afford defeat. Let us but get to work ity" their opposition to it. The subter- of the law. And yet, after having sugfuge will avail them nothing. Like Nessus' gested this, and urged it upon me, he writes true friends of the Union under the Constishirt, the iniquities of negro equality will order to writing. It was his own 'verbal order' to writing. The latest news from Washington City is stick to them, and these men will yet be order,' not mine. Yet he makes it appear the effect that if Senator Sherman's bill compelled to seek the companionship of from his letter that the first intimation ent or past party associations; and to all arrogate nothing which your honorable tion of expressly repudiating these debts.—

This action of the Convention, in connec- been acting all along. This whole matter LER says he will oppose the bill if it shall MACRAE the use of the Hall of the played that part. It's only one of a great House of Commons, to read for the Evidently the result in Alabama was so benefit of the poor of Raleigh, because the Georgia, telling me that Meade and Jenkins unexpected that it has thrown the Radicals Young Men's Christian Association, under had been in consultation, and that it was nto confusion and alarm. The Central whose auspices he was acting, would not probable that Meade would remove Jenhad freely expended enormous permit the indiscriminate association of money at the call of their whites and blacks, in which movement and told him I would not like Jenkins to gents in that State to carry this initiatory General Abborr signified his devotion to be removed until I could hear something guished personages, whose real names are lection in the grand Congressional scheme the negroes, whose representative he un- more about the matter. He assured me of Reconstruction, and the assurance had doubtedly is, calls for the earnest considerbeen confidently given by those who re- ation of our people. How far will this fa- but judge of my surprise when the next ceived the money and used it, that the Connaticism go? Whither does it lead?— day I learned that Jenkins was removed. stitution would be adopted by a large vote. Where must be its end? In the name of I don't believe Grant interfered at all So unexpected has been its defeat that the high Heaven, are these men mad? or do That's the kind of game he has been playing leaders have been so taken aback that they they act from the impulses of wicked hearts all along."

White men of North Carolina! we be-They have the same power to vote the seech you to heed these things and be State of Alabama in, as they have exer- warned in time. Every right which we cised to keep her out for the last three value; every association which we hold years, but act as they may, the moral force sacred, appeals to us for succor. Upon our of their legislation, if the seeming choice left efforts rest the hopes of future prosperity to a portion of the white people ever had any- and peace; in our defeat comes political ruin How the President Talks.

"Mack," the clever Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, had another "talk" with the President on the 10th instant, and as it is exceedingly interesting and comes from one who is understood to be an accepted visitor at the White House, and withal a correct and impartial reporter, we give it to the exclusion of other matter, as follows:

IMPEACHMENT. with an impeachment," said I.

"So I hear," he said, "but I can't get

haven't taken much trouble to find out.' I explained to him then what I underthey came from the Executive; and second, what was termed a conspiracy on his part to resist the execution of the Tenure of In the Plan of Organization adopted by Office act, by arranging with General Grant

> "Is that all?" said the President. "Yes, sir; and I understand that Bing-

"Well, now," said the President, "as to that order directs, without making any order at all. Mr. Stanton's orders are of no There will be no excuse for these men more force than yours, except upon the self of Mr. Stanton, who in such matters i a mere clerk for the transmission of orders. to quarrel about. In the first place if wanted to do what they make out to be a conspiracy, I could have done it without a completing the original registration provided for conspiracy with Grant as Secretary ad inte about it, unless it be a crime to appeal to a government. What else is the Supreme Court for but the settlement of controversies? And has the executive no rights, ence to the legislative department? If such was the intention of the framers of use. But it was intended as the final ar-It will thus be seen that fourteen days biter in all such controversies, and when it

> "I think the thing is a little stronger so as to put Ben Wade in and get control

tions to which your partiality and the anything with impeachment, unless a few

want to disqualify you as a candidate

market. I replied that previous experience in gold speculation on impeachment probatlemen had gone into it in the hope of a been rather disastrous than otherwise .the President, "let them go ahead. When they bring in the charges I'll try to answer

Mr. Johnson referred to that part of General Grant's correspondence in which gard any order received from Stanton, unless he knew it to emanate from the Execuasserts that I had given him such a verbal order. I never did anything of the kind suggestion from him, and not any verbal order from me, that first brought the sub-

At this point the President produced a letter from General Sherman, dated Saturday evening, January 18th. Sherman says it was the intention of himself and Grant country, to resign the office of Secretary of War; but that he learns Grant must go to will be time enough to look to "ulterior considerations.'

"Now," said the President, "these ulterior considerations were nothing else than Stanton should be treated as a mere clerk. word about it until I had spoken of it .-That's a fair specimen of the way he has many instances in which he has grossly deceived me. I got a dispatch one day from kins. I sent for General Grant, and he came over. I showed him the dispatch, that he would see to it that Jenkins was not removed. I thought this was enough

versation between General Grant and the that this government was made for white men, and none others should have a voice in it, and striking his fist on an adjacent table to show that he meant what he said. When this paragraph appeared it was extensively copied, and about as extensively denied, especially by that large class of newspapers and "Grant men," who, having no means of ascertaining whether it was true or false, felt all the more sure that "They're after you again, Mr. President, it was false, and denounced it as one of Mack's" malicious fabrications.

I called the President's attention to this subject-asked him if he remembered any such conversation with Grant, and if so, whether he remembered Grant's remark that this is a white man's government. He promptly replied that he did. He could not repeat Grant's words exactly, but the substance of them was what I had stated, and they were strongly against negro suffrage, which, about that time, it was proposed to introduce into the District of be right to treat a poor, honest man that Columbia. Among other things Grant way? I hear a "still small voice" answer said was, that the negroes didn't know enough to vote, and that they would vote in time for him (Johnson) to put in some He illustrated by saying that he had a not availed themselves of the privilege, and portfolio at the bidding of the Senate, in that to let them vote would be simply to induce them to register. And this is a order to test the validity of the Tenure of give him (Grant) so many additional votes, for they would vote just as he told them .-He was quite vehement at the time in his denunciations of the Radical policy of ne-

The above, I think, settles the question of veracity as to Grant being a white man's and always look upon you as our best friend government man. It is pretty well authenticated now.

GRANT'S POLITICS. The above naturally suggested an inquiry as to whether the President did not anderstand Grant to be on his side all along, until quite recently, and whether there was any trangible reason for the General's change of front. "Of course, I understood him to be with me all along, because I had his word for it," said the President. "He went down South, and came "horrid shot and shell," but were sent to the oack more for me than I was for myself .-He wrote a report that encouraged me more than anything else had done, to persevere in the effort to get the Southern States back into the Union, as I had started out. He called on me frequently for a long time after the controversy between me and Congress had commenced, and if he meant anything by what he said, he was my friend and supporter. He never talked politics very much, because Gen. Grant always pretended he didn't know anything about it; but he didn't seem to regard reconstruction as a political question. He suddenly turned up as a Radical candidate for the Presidency; and that was the first I knew of his opposition to me.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The subject of the next Presidency came up in the course of the conversation. Mr. ohnson was non-committal, but inquisitive as to candidates. He asked me how strength he had as a candidate. I replied that I thought that Mr. Pendleton's principersonally known to the people; but that our ears, and then are willing to help them those same negro voters, in order to per-Wash. McLean was running him "very as far as we are able. strong," and that Wash was a power in the by his slaughter of Vallandigham. "Well," said the President, "if the idea is to run Pendleton exclusively on the financial theory, it will prove a mistake. Reconstruction is the paramount issue and cannot be absorbed or swallowed up by any other.— The radical policy of Congress is an attempt to change the form of our government, if not to overturn it altogether. If that succeeds, it makes very little difference what becomes of the finances, for they will eft anywhere." He did not think the result in the eighth district looked well for

Pendleton. He spoke of McClellan, and asked me how I thought he'd run. I replied that McClellan seemed to have some strength in the East, but I did'nt think it would prove very strong in the National Convention .-The last campaign took all the music out of McClellan's name.

In conclusion, on this topic, I told the President there were a great many Democarry the North against the Radicals.

Public Speaking in Onslow

At the request of the citizens of the member of the State Conservative Executive Committee, will address the people of Onslow, at Jacksonville, on Tuesday, 5th, and Richlands, Saturday, March 7th. Col. HALL is a fine speaker, and will men throughout the State. If our leading slow county. men will exert themselves there will be a grand rally of the white men throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina.

We have received from the publishers the advance sheets of the Introduction to the recently announced work in press, by Hon. A. H. Stephens, entitled "A Consti-Results." The work is dedicated to "all single ray of beneficient regard. tution of the United States, throughout the surest means of saving Mankind from ultimate universal Monarchical Rule."

colloquies, occurring at "Liberty Hall', between the author and several distinconcealed by fictitious ones.

The work will no doubt prove a most important acquisition to the political literature of the country.

"Old Debts "_A Reply to C, D,

gone; that the negroes were the debts, ard all who have knowledge on the subject President, in which the former took strong ground in favor of a white man's government and against negro suffrage, saying that they do not resemble each other than those of the same race in any part of er in the least degree, for the very reason the world where they exist in equal densithat the negroes did not contract these ty, yet they are in the main ignorant gendebts and know nothing about them. I erally, wholly unacquainted with the printiple of free governments, improvident, disinglined to work gradulous yet specified. vate affairs. Let honest men pay their honest debts, whether they be new or old. Then the poor class of our once prosperous country will have an equal chance to live and educate their children with those who have once lived in splendor, and bought their luxuries with money that belonged to another. If men who owned slaves before the war could get clear from paying their old debts, they would surely rob the poorer class of white men of what rightly belonged to them, and keep themselves in possession of all the best lands in the South. Then the poor man must remain all his life a hireling for the rich man, and work one day for what he eats next. I ask, Can an honest Christian man think it would no. No honest man will refuse to pay his honest debts, let them be ever so old .-Well may he ask, What will our country come to? For, were the old debts cast aside, many who now claim to be a man's friend would then be his most inveterate enemies. Could you, or would you, consider a man your friend when he had borrowed your money that you worked hard for, and then refuse to pay you? If so, give him your money and let him pay his other debts, and we will thank you for it, this side of Heaven.

now seek to destroy them and their families. There I agree with him, for there was not much fighting done by the people who owned large plantations, or many negroes, but it was done by poor men who were not able to hire a substitute, and were not sufficiently educated to be an officer-'A. Q. M." or "A. C. S." only alluded to, that they might keep themselves away from "front" to dodge, "grab a root," or receive a bullet, as the case may be. I can mention many instances where the sons of wealthy parents went to war, but there were but few of them who handled the musket .-No doubt it would be better for "C. D." to ask sympathy from his creditors than to try to frighten them and make them give to him what does not belong to him. says that before the war our chances for making money were too good. Then, I ask, why is it that the people are so much in debt? Is it on account of extravagance, neglect of duty, lack of energy, or what can it be? I presume it was a little of all of these. He wishes us to let the cries of the widows and orphans reach our ears. This we have done, and think they have gone deeper into our ears than bis. Would you, my friends, think it right for a wealwhose husband was killed in the late war. and she with four small children to main-Pendleton stood in the West, and what tain who are scarcely large enough to help her make a fire), fifteen dollars for the setting of her little boy's leg which was brokpal strength was in his personal populari- en by his trying to drive a cart to relieve among the Ohio Democrats, and that it his mother of some labor? We are willing did not extend much beyond where he was for the widows' and orphans' cries to reach

"the old debts are on the verge of the grave," and in all prohe would recommend that the darkies preach their funeral sermon, as they were close kin and constant companions. I deny their relationship, and must think "C. D." would prefer the funeral job of the debts himself. As he seems to crave their death so much, it is the general belief that he would soon have money enough to pay his debts, and in all probability would take go with the rest and there will be nothing off the great monster which is preying on his great mind. Our motto is: Let all honest men pay their honest debts.

JOHNNY REB. Onslow Co., N. C., Feb. 9th, 1868.

from the proper authority in Onslow county, and and Madison and Marshall and the Pinckdirected to the Sheriff of this county, Thomas E. neys and Marion and Jackson and Clay King Esq, one of the Sheriff's Deputies, on Tues- and Taylor. Are there no names among day last, made the arrest of a white man named these potent enough to arouse any respect Wm. F. Riggs, charged with the murder of a Mrs. for us in your legislative halls ? crats, and a great many who used to act Peggy Batting, who is said to have been the It is said and by frequent repetition you with the Republicans, who considered him mother-in-law of Riggs. The arrest was made on are made to believe it true—that the nethe strongest and most available candidate Topsail sound about sixteen miles from this city groes and self-styled loyalists cannot have to oppose the Radicals with. He didn't where Riggs resided. We have been unable to justice done them, and are unsafe among know about that—but he believed it to be gain any definite particulars of the fact, but as far quite possible to find a man who would as we can learn the following is the state of the case: The murder is alleged to have been committed in Onslow county, near the border of New about the first year of the war. Riggs states that county, Col. E. D. HALL, of this city, a arrested and the case investigated before a Magistrate. After the investigation he was committed power), we have been, both from inclination is not the matter before us, but the questo the jail of Onslow county where he remained tion and interest, humane and kind. The tion is simply whether you will not give to some three months. At the expiration of this slanderers who say otherwise are of those a county or district paying a large amount period, he says he was released to go in the army, who are seeking to enslave us by your aid. March 3d; Swansboro', Thursday, March and volunteered in a regiment organized about They arrogate to themselves the majesty of ties which, with large populations, pay but that time. Since the war he has been living in the government of the United States and a small amount of taxes. This is the check

he will be held until such time as the authorities unheard of despotism disloyalty to the Conservatism in Onslow. We hope this of Onslow shall request his body. His trial will example will be followed by other gentle- probably take place at the first Court held for On-

> Petition of the White People of Alabama. sentatives of the United States in Congress as

contemplate for a brief period our miserstate which is already prepared for us .-

are, for these reasons, leaving the homes of the Confederate authorities, under whose Mr. Marler agreed with Mr. G. and they love, for other and strange lands.

Before the late unhappy war the white | Continue over us, if you will do so, your the tax payer and property holder would

disinclined to work, credulous, yet suspicious, untruthful, incapable of self-restraint and easily impelled by want, or inclined by specious counsels into folly and crime.
Exceptions, of course, there are, and chiefly among those who have been reared as Hanover county, instructing their deleservants in our domestic circles and in our gates to vote against all propositions for a cities. But the general character of our general amnesty. Referred to the Comcolored population is such as we have described. Whose fault is it that they are so -whether ours, under whose control they Matilda Anderson, of Madison county. have certainly become better than their Referred. brethren in their native Africa-or the fault of anybody—it is needless now to inquire. communication from Philadelphia, in re-We have to deal with the incontestible fact gard to money loaned the State by North-

gratify their desires and passions. Are these the people in whom should be vested the high governmental functions of enacting and enforcing laws, and estab- collections for the city of Newbern, Relishing institutions to prevent crime, pro- ferred. teet property, preserve peace and order in society, and to promote industry, enter- Land and Immigration agency in New prise and civilization here, and the power York-said agency to have at its head a and honor of the United States? Without Commissioner, who shall hold his office for property, without industry, without any four years, with a salary of \$2,500 a year. regard for reputation, without control over Referred. their own caprices and strong passions, and without fear of punishment under laws petition from Randolph county, which was by courts, and through juries which are referred. created by and composed of themselves, "C. D." speaks of the soldiers who shed and those whom they elect, how can it be man (negro), Eppes (negro), and Mr their blood in the late war for those who otherwise, than that they will, to the great Moore. injury of themselves, as well as of us and Mr. Stilly, a resolution requesting Con-

barbarism on this fair land? Does any one say that your laws do not make them rulers over us? What differ- Ordered to be printed. ence does it make, except to increase jealousy and intensify antagonism-that white men are also allowed to vote with the black -when it is so contrived that the black shall have the predominance and dominion? We entreat you to pause and observe how your reconstruction acts are being ex-

eented here. Of the negro population, whose numbers are many thousands less, the registered voters are over sixteen thousand more than those of the white race. And white men who hate us, and others from sordid motives co-operating with them, have by their of the fees, was next taken up. own procurement or the procurement of others, and not by the intelligent choice of the negro-voters, been elected as their deland now presented for ratification to those registered voters, a constitution of government, all of whose best clauses are contained in our present constitution and in every other instrument of the kind. But these are made delusive and useless by the diabolical ingenuity of other provisions, made thy physician to charge a poor widow (one to disfranchise us even beyond the enactments of Congress, and to insure over us and our children and all who come among us, the ascendancy of the negro race. And these same designing and malignant enemies are prepared, so soon as that constitution shall be ratified, to organize, arm, and invest with power under the forms of law, a militia, to be composed chiefly of which went over under the rules. petuate their lordship over us by the aid of that the majorities of our honorable bodies intended by your enactments to effect

such a reconstruction as this. Will you, nearly three years after the war has ended, when the passions it kindled should have died out in the magnanimity which great success ought to inspire, tute for section 4th, relating to the apporsuffer a whole State, full of your kindred, civilized, white inhabitants, not only those if "C. D." would work more and write less who had opposed the government, but women and children and loyal men who had adhered to it, to be thus delivered over to the horrid rule of barbarian negroes? Do not compel the honorable officers and brave men of the armies of the Republic, to hold us down while such fetters are forged in our view and yours, and then ignominiously fastened upon us. We are compatriots ARRESTED FOR MURDER. - Upon a capias issued of Washington and Henry and Jefferson

us, and that we are still in a state of rebellion. The charges are false. Ever since the war our courts and upright Judges in them have administered justice as imparcall our opposition to them in their nefari-United States.

When our people surrendered their arms they did so absolutely and without any was anti-Republican, (the usual cry), &c. purpose of ever again employing them against the government. Upon its require- at some length, and, during his discourse. ment we also emancipated our slaves, and took occasion to resent Mr. Pool's allusion thus reduced ourselves from wealth to pov- to him some days ago. [The aforesaid alerty. Not only this but in every negro we lusion being in the nature of a reflection set free we placed over us and our families upon Mr. McD.'s legal attainments. a guard for the government upon the fidelwithdraw yourselves from the influence of ity of our allegiance. This, it was sup- about property qualification should be the passions and contests of the hour, and posed, would be the extreme demand of buried here to-day. the conquerors. Yet, although by reason able condition, and the yet more wretched of our impoverishment and the terms of the instruments creating the war debts of the dark ages. Only three States now cling to Surely it is only such influences that have South, it became impossible that they prevented you from bestowing upon us a should ever be paid, and therefore the dedemand that we should repudiate them to be the basis. According to the last census taken by was useless (we thought) for any other purthe federal government, the white people pose than that of humiliating us, that deof Alabama largely outnumbered the negro mand was made; and we submitted, not resolution to that effect, introduced some their entire limits, without regard to pres- or colored population. And we think we without anguish, to the enforced humilia- time ago. (Mr. H.'s able remarks will apor the admission of Alabama passes it will negroes, being avoided by all respectable came from me, and that he never said a true friends of Constitutional Liberty, the bodies will not condede to us, when we say Standing thus, stripped of arms, stripped that nearly all the education, intelligence, of property, stripped even of credit and world over, now and forever—especially to and civilization of the State are found in honor, and with negroes at our doors to all, everywhere, we may, now or hereafter, our race. But poverty prevails throughout strike us down whenever your officers shall men were trying to place him in a false potion to the proposed law, and General But- tion with the refusal to permit Mr. David is not the first or the only time he has look to the Federative System, between the land: We are beset by secret oath- command them to do so, who can believe sition. He did not propose to require a neighboring Free Democratic States, as bound political societies: Our character that the people of the South contemplate freehold for everything, but he thought and conduct are systematically misrepreanything else than submission to the some property qualification necessary, in sented and maligned to you and in the United States? What higher evidence beat least one branch of the General Assemnewspapers of the North; The intelligent sides this could be given of the universal bly. The gentleman's (Mr. French, of The work is formed of a new series of and impartial administration of just laws good faith and entireness and frankness of Chowan,) expression in his allusion to the is obstructed : Industry and enterprise are our surrender than the fact that, notwith- great Pacific Railroad, exactly illustrated paralyzed by the fears of the white men standing the great provocations of intru- his ideas of the course we should pursue and the expectations of the black, that Ala- ding political adventurers, not a single towards the Radicals upon this floor. Let bama will soon be delivered over to the rule guerilla band has existed and been kept up them have a full swing and clear course, and of the latter; and many of our best people against your authority since the abdication they will "either run to h- or California."

> people of the South contributed their whole own rule by the sword. Send down among not have sufficient protection. just proportion of the great and good men us honorable and upright men of your own whose acts and characters constituted the people, of the race to which you and we merable amendments and propositions in chief renown of the republic. Those of us belong-and ungracious, contrary to wise regard to the apportionment of the diswho endeavored to withdraw the South policy and the institutions of the country, tricts contained in the supplementary refrom its partnership therein, did not do so and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will port as to the fourth section of the original port as the original po GENERAL GRANT ON A "WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."
>
> Just here a little question of veracity occurred to my mind, which I thought it well enough to settle. It was this: Some time enough to settle. It was this: Some time enough to settle. It was this: Some time enough to settle. It was this is some time enough to settle. It was this is some time enough to settle. It was this is some time enough to settle. It was this is some time to make war upon the Northern be raised among us to resist by force their nal majority report, the whole supplements and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their nal majority report, the whole supplements and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their nal majority report, the whole supplements addicate your rule over us by transferring us to the fourth section of the ongrandation of the original port as to the fourth section of th in the early part of the winter a paragraph appeared in the Commercial's Washington correspondence, to the effect that Colonel cation which is nearly synonymous; in other correspondence, to the effect that Colonel cation which is nearly synonymous; and says they have a significant constitutions, we might be more free race, a race which has never exhibited sufficient administrative ability for the good section 27 was amen government of even the tribes into the cation which is nearly synonymous; in other cation which is nearly synonymous and cation which is nearly synonymous; in other cati correspondence, to the effect that Colonel Hillyer, formerly of General Grant's staff, had told a member of the Judiciary Committee that he once was present at a conmittee that he once was present at a conm

orders the war was waged.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. The "Constitutional Convention," (So-called.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868. The Convention was called to order at

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashley, of the Convention. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

mittee on Suffrage.

Mr. Candler, a petition for divorce from The President presented an anonymous

that in the main they are unlettered and ca- ern men-praying that the Convention will pricious barbarians, turned suddenly loose take some measures to pay interest to those from the condition of slaves, and eager to holding bonds of the State. Went under avail themselves of freedom to indulge and the table. RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

Mr. Sweet, an ordinance in relation to

Mr. Rich, an ordinance establishing a

Leaves of absences were granted to Hy-

our children, bring blight, crime, ruin and gress to reduce the tax on distilled spirits other than from grain. Referred. Mr. Rodman, an ordinance on Relief .-

Mr. Abbott's resolution in regard to the use of the Previous Question, offered some days ago, was considered and adopted. Mr. Tourgee's resolution, providing for

two sessions on and after Friday, the 14th, at 10 A. M., and 71 P. M., was adopted. Mr. Forkner's ordinance, instructing the Judiciary committee to report an article allowing citizens to practice and plead in the Courts of this State, upon establishing a good moral character and upon payment

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that as the law stood now, a man could plead his own cause in Court, but he who did it, without egates for the purpose, and have framed any knowledge of law whatever, generally found out that he had a fool for a client, Mr. Jones, of Washington, was also op-

posed to it. He did not wish to offer a bonus to ignorance. Mr. Forkner said that, by an ordinance recently passed, men from other States could come here, and, proving a good character and paying the fees, be admitted to the bar. He wished to place our citizens

on an equal footing. Mr. Abbott favored it, likewise. The vote being taken, the ordinance was

Mr. Watts introduced an ordinance, by permission, for the relief of the people;

sick and moved to postpone it until tomorrow, at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Sweet then moved to take into consideration the report of the committee on Legislature, which was recommitted to them some days ago, and also the substitionment of Senatorial Districts.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the majority re port were then adopted.

Section 4th: Mr. Graham, of Orange. moved to amend by apportioning the Senate according to the apportionment of the Convention of 1865, requiring a property qualification for a seat in that body. Mr.

The substitute I propose makes numbers he basis of representation for the House of Commons, and the taxes paid into the public treasury the basis for the Senate. I believe that there should be some protection for those counties which pay the largest portion of our taxes, against that wild system of expenditures which will no doubt ensue under the new regime. Some of the delegates seem to think the question of suffrage is before us, and that a freehold qualification is proposed. I will state, (and in this all the Conservatives agree with me), that I am opposed to any freehold or property qualification for any person that I would allow to vote in North Carolina. The Almighty has, for some And toward the negro (who aided the South wise purpose of his own, made a distincas cheerfully when he was in the Confede tion between the white and black races, erate lines as he afterwards aided the and that distinction I am opposed to abol-Northern armies when and where they had ishing at the ballot-box. That, however, of taxes some restraint upon other connallowed by our present Constitution, but ous endeavors to subject us to a new and as its destruction has been determined by this Convention, it is needless for me to argue against it.

Mr. Sweet opposed the amendment. It Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, expatiated Mr. Congleton said all such notions

Mr. French, of Chowan, said it was an infamous doctrine, handed down from the it, and to-day we will make the number less by one. He wanted population only

Mr. Hodnett favored the property qualification for the Senate, and alluded to his

Hood (negro) opposed the amendment So also did Mr. French, of Bladen. Mr. Graham, of Orange, said the gentle

thought if any other course was pursued, After a great deal of debate, and innu

Section 27 was amended by striking out port the Constitution of the United States

Carolina.' Section 29 was adopted, making the time The new State, which we are creating, August.

Mr. Rodman moved, as an amendment, the following addition, which was carried But the General Assembly may change Half of the citizens of this new State were the time of holding the elections. The strangers to the old, and yet we are asked first election shall be held when the vote to shoulder the debt of a defunct State. It shall be taken on the adoption of this Con-

On motion, the House then adjourned. FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1868. The Convention was called to order at 10

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. May, of the Con-

Bureau "Head Centre" was received, in re- tracted before, during and after the war. ply to a resolution of thanks tendered to him by this body, for the efficient manner.

Also a General Order from District Headmarters, enforcing the tax ordinance of the

Convention. Mr. Jones, of Washington, presented a

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, an ordi-

axes in Orange. Referred. ory for the State Funds. Referred. Mr. Congleton, a resolution abolishing

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, an ordinance to May 1865, null and void. Referred.

ne State Senate. Referred.

Mr. Welker called up his ordinance probiting the distillation of grain, and loved that the ordinance be so amended ately after passage. Adopted. Mr. McCubbins moved to strike out made to tarnish the honor of the State. 'Inne" and insert "January 11st, 1869, in

he third line. Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, moved the definite postponement of the subject.

This motion created a good deal of disssion. Some thought such a prohibtion ould injure the chances of the Constitution before the people. Others thought differently, and, pending the discussion, the

Chair announced the

viz: The report of the committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights. The question being upon the second section, Mr. Heaton moved its adoption. Car- making a personal explanation.

Section third was adopted without de-

ections four and five in conjunction, as he ished to make some remarks upon the octrines contained in them.

The sections were read, when Mr. H. said that the important and vital we are now about to frame forever, so far as the people of this of State sovereignty was incompatithe true meaning and intent of o'clock this evening.

and, next to our God, we should reas the true head to which our may be otherwise ordered and convenient. ce is due. The framers of our Contion never contemplated for an instant h is, in fact, the essence of secession bster, Clay and Jackson, who, in their o'clock. generation, labored to impress upof the American people, that erence for the Constitution, and an sections: love for the Union, were the on account of such teachings that the Government was enabled to put on the most gigantic rebellion that ever

Mr. H. alluded to the debate in Congress tween Mr. Havne and Mr. Webster in reiterated the opinion of the whole atry at that time, when he said that Webster had conclusively shown the hey of that doctrine. Mr. Calhoun, the litical luminary of the South, in refertood in Mr. Hayne's place, the case would Webster and himself came in intry universally accorded to Mr. Web-Mr. H. reverted to the uration, wherein he portrayed

e speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, to the sion Convention of Georgia, warning em to pause before taking such a step.said that he had no wish to assail memories of men who had been whirld into this rebellion; the young men's ninds of the section had been thoroughly pregnated with this doctrine of seceson by teachings handed down from the olitical schools of Calhoun and Yancey .-They had fought bravely and manfully; but, thank God, the Government had enough disciples of the Clay, Webster and ekson school to rush to its rescue and trike down the rebellious head and restore

he government of our fathers. In regard to the 6th section, which desupport any measure that tended to violate ny honest obligation, in debt, contracted fore the war or since. The State should now take a high and honorable stand, and leclare to the world, that, come weal or voe, we will never violate our plighted aith and tarnish our honor, by repudiating legal and honest debts. The moment we strike at the public and private faith, then our condition becomes truly deplora-

ble, &c. This touched roughly upon Mr. Tourgee's ideas of the new and the old State, and 'up rose he" and said that if we recognized he principle that the new State, which goes into existence when the Constitution that we are framing is ratified by the people and approved by Congress, is responsible for all the obligations of the old State, we at once admit the fact that Congress is a usurper and that we are an unconstitutional This is only a conquered province. The Congress had treated it as other countries do provinces that they have conquered. varmints trotted out at the usual hour. A new government had been given. Military Commanders had been placed over the and sent to "de archives. various districts. At the end of the war, the State lost every particle of its existence as a State, and degenerated into a

and the Constitution of the State of North new State is not liable for a cent of the ion as to when the Konvenshun would ad- unequivocal, positive understanding that debt of the defunct State.

for holding elections the first Thursday in has no faith pledged, no debt, and cannot assume that of a State that has ceased to exist. We can have only such debts, such obligations, as we may in future contract. prevailing, the resolution lies over. was simply encouraging treason. Northern stitution by the voters of the State, and the Copperheads loaned money to Southern General Assembly, then elected, shall meet traitors to carry on the war because they the 30th day after the approval thereof saw a chance to make grand speculations. the Congress of the United States, if it Wall Street could have checked the rebelnot on a Sunday; but if it should so lion—not in 30 days—not in 90 days—not then on the day after. And the mem- in 6 months—but in twenty minutes : but rs then elected shall hold their seats until no—they saw a chance to buy bonds of this heir successors are elected at a regular section of the country far below their par value, and, looking forward to the time when Uncle Sam would, in his might and strength, put down the rebellion, they would come to this impoverished country and say fork over the principal and ac-

crued interest. Mr. T. continued in the same strain for sometime-in sum and substance advoca-A communication from the Freedmen's ting the utter repudiation of all debts con-

Harris (negro), of Wake, was exceedingly mazed (!!) by the remarks of Mr. Tourgee. It was a conglomeration of empty sounds. He (Harris, negro) was opposed to anything tending to repudiating honest

Mr. Abbott said that the record made by petition for divorce from Charles Overton. Mr. Tourgee to-day was infamous, and if he were a native citizen of the State, as he was by adoption, he would blush to hear nance relieving the fine of \$1,000 imposed such a doctrine enunciated in the Capitol apon H. B. Guthrie, for failure to collect of the State. It was the same line of argument that a rascal would use in reference to Mr. Abbott, an ordinance designating his private debts. Mr. A. spoke in opposihe Raleigh National Bank as the deposi- tion to the policy advanced by Mr. Tourgee

at some length. Mr. Rodman thought Mr. Tourgee's argument, that none but a fool would emigrate here, if the people were to be taxed naking all contracts and debts made prior to pay the debt of the old State, was best set aside by the gentleman's presence amongst Mr. Rose, a resolution affecting debts and us. He was sure Mr. Tourgee was no fool. contracts made prior to May, 1865. Re- Mr. R. also participated in the debate, and entered into a lengthy and able argument ing the special order, was read and put beconcerning the political existence of the

Mr. Nicholson felt sorry for Mr. Tourgee. Everybody had a fling at him. He thought taken—he's the under dog, and he wished to provide that it go into effect imme- the gentleman hardly dealt with, but he to say [i. e. bow-wow] a few words. He could not sit quietly and hear propositions knew that full many a point had been car-

Mr. Pool was also opposed to repudiation in any shape or form, as regards the his remarks that it was strange that he had seth not heard a proposition from certain gen- Much had been said about repudiation; tlemen on this floor to change the name of he would like to know what repudiation .the State. It was anti-republican; it was His idea of repudiation was the denial of named after an English Queen.

Mr. Tourgee to make an explanation.

gro), who insisted that Mr. T. was going State could not be legally imposed upon over the same ground that he had gone the new State, and he was certain that the over in his speech, and was not merely poople of this new State would thank God

down everything and building up nothing. State whose institutions were beggared. marks.

Mr. T. resumed, when

Messrs. Petree, Read and McCubbins:

Wake, (negro) Messrs. Gahagan and Pool. day

From the Raleigh North Carolinian.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb, 14, 1868.

The Convention called to order at 71 The debate on the 4th, 5th and 6th sec-

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a integrity. Mr. Jones held that the posimember of the American Union; that the people tion of Tourgee and his followers tended thereof are part of the American nation; that towards repudiation. He alluded to the there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union,

or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State. SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State, in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force. SEC. 5. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt regulary contracted before and since the rebellion shall regarded as inviolable and never questioned out the State shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim

After prolonged debate, the vote was taken on

for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

the 4th section, and resulted:
AYES-Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott. Barnes, Congleton, Dickey, Dowd, Duckworth, Etheridge, Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French, of ction of Abraham Lincoln-his speech Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway, George, Glover Graham, of Montgomery, Grant, of Wayne, Grant of Northampton, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, Heaton, Hobbs, Hoffler, Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Laf-lin, Lee, Legg, Logan, Long, Mann, Mayo, Marler, McCubbin, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, Moore, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, New som, Nicholson Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree Pierson, Pool, Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes Rich, Robbins, Rose, Smith, Stilley, Stilwell, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Watts, Welker, Wil

Nors-Messrs. Durham, Hare, Holt and Wil liams, of Sampson. The vote on the 5th section stood as fol-

Ayes Messrs. Abbatt, Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Baker, Barne, Carter, Congleton, Dickey, Dowd, Duckworth, Etheridge, Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, Branklin, Procedure, Placeton, 1981 Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Gal loway, George, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery Grant, of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Gunter Harris, of Wake, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, clares against repudiation, Mr. H. said he would oppose every attempt at such a thing as repudiation. He would never McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of McDonal Moore, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsom, Nicho son, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Pierson, Pool, Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robbins, Rose, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Tay-lor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Watts, Welker,

Williamson-79. Noes-Messrs. Durham, Holt, Williams, of Sampson-3.

Mr. Watts moved to amend the 6th section so that neither individuals, corporations, towns or counties should pay any debt contracted in aid of the rebellion. The vote stood-yeas 21, nays 53.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment to refer th 6th section to a vote of the people, if ratified to become a part of the constitution, was voted on as follows: Yeas 14, nays 53. The Convention, after considerable debate, adjourned.

[TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.]

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.

The cages were thrown open, and the The North Carolinian was read, approved

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

ionrn sine die. Just when Pacha Canby gives the order, Mr. F.

Mr. Forkner moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution, which motion not

CALENDAR. The ordinance of Mr. Welker |another pious, penitent Aminadab Sleek], prohibiting the distillation of grain, was taken up. The vote on this motion was taken and resulted, yeas 26, noes 31-not a quorum voting.

Rich moved for a call of the house, and the Secretary-one Byrnes, formerly a 'bummer" in Sherman's army, and lately counter-jumper of Fayetteville-proceed

A quorum being found present, Mr. Rich then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and demanded the ayes and noes, which resulted, ayes 39, noes 55. Mr. Colgrove moved to amend by insertng "November, 1868," for "January, 1869." Adopted.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the ordinance as amended, hich was carried.

The Tourgee submitted a report from e Committee on Towns, Cities, &c. Mr. Sweet, an ordinance appointing a ollector of taxes for the city of Newbern,

and recommended its passage.

The ordinance was so amended as to alw any qualified voter of the said city to nold the office of said collector. Mr. Sweet asked that the ordinance be immediately considered. He objected to

the amendments reported by the commit-Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, via Craven, hoped that the amendments attached would not interfere with the ordinance. The house accepted the report of the committee—the vote was taken, and the ordinance adopted as reported by the committee.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The 6th section of the report of the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights before the house.

The Tourgee said he seemed to be "the ig dog in the matter, [the Tourgee is mis-

[Tourgee invokes the Muse : "Harp of honorable debts of the State, and said in the North," etc., etc., and thus discour-

an honest personal obligation. In all the Here Mr. French, of Bladen, moved to remarks made yesterday, but two gentleadjourn, but withdrew it in order to allow men had raised the cry that repudiation was the object of some of the members.-Mr. T. was interrupted by Galloway (ne- He was certain that the debt of the old and the Tourgee] to get rid of the old State bonds and the swamp lands.

Harris, of Wake, (negro) arose to a point It was a delusion to suppose that this old of order, in stating that the gentleman was debt could be paid in 10 years. He would are forever prohibited." making a speech. He (Harris, negro) said not yield to any man in honor for the that Mr. Tourgee was forever for tearing State, but he had no homage to pay to a Mr. Tourgee, however, finished his re- The people of North Carolina were impovtion, he would say there are none who nays. And the following as the Committee on would give it more cordial support than

The motion to adjourn was renewed and Mr. Jones, of Washington, said the arcarried, and the House adjourned until 71 gument had been so lengthy that he had hoped action would be taken when the subject should be brought up this morning. The gentleman from Guilford, [we The reader is particularly requested to beg pardon, the Tourgee, Mr. Jones! ent of the principles of liberty which it remember the fact that no reporter for this seemed to make the Convention a marked Let us now proclaim the infact that the Constitution of the or in the galleries of the Convention, and he is the only man in North Carolina who es is the paramount law of the consequently our reports are made from is familiar with her institutions, her forms under the table, behind the scenes, or as of religion, &c. There is nothing left, save honor, with which to erect a new empire. He would not be surprised if the gentleman had a new primer out before many months with the title, "A New Primer for the new State of North Carolina," [by the Tourgee, with a horrid lion as frontis-

He adverted to the great loss of the State during the war, saying, though she tions, was resumed. The following are the had lost everything else, she still clung to and held immaculate her honor and her result of repudiation in Mississippi, and said that her honor had been tarnished .-Virginia had said, "though poor, we will pay our honest obligations," and Virginia, States had said the same. Are we to permit our glorious old State of North Carolina to be behind her sisters? It has been well said, if you are dishonest nationally, you

are so individually. McDonald, the Chatham ass, made some silly remarks that are not deemed worthy

a place in our columns. Lafflin, of New York, via Pitt county. said he had been a citizen of North Carolina two years, and was unwilling to do any- in this city, on last Saturday night week

Mr. Rodman understood the Tourgee as saying he had no respect for Old North bly others. The programme, as arranged Carolina, or for the obligations incurred is said to have been that Col. Rodman by her. Mr. R. contended that the existence of North Carolina as a State could ernor, and Jim Harris, (negro,) for Lieuonly be blotted out by those who had made tenant Governor. The X. P. G. is to go it a State; and the ones who had made it a to the Senate, if: and McDonald and State were the people. He was in favor of Deweese both wish to be candidates for a new era, but he did not want to see the Congress. Their conflicting claims are not pages of her history containing her past yet reconciled .- Raleigh Sentinel, 18th. career, torn from that book of record .-The gentleman from Guilford had said much about making North Carolina a new State. He (Mr. R.) supposed the Tourgee wanted to set her up as a new State and date her commencement from the year one.

What had been called the inevitable con-

flict between liberty and slavery was over,

and the conflict now was the new era.

Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, thought that the subject had been fully discussed-the minds of the delegates here were made up. and he felt sure they would do nothing to stain the honor and integrity of the State. To pass an act of repudiation would be an admission of poverty on the part of the State. Mr. H. referred to what had been placed in the Bill of Rights by other States in framing their Constitutions. As to whether this State was in existence or not, he thought that question had been fully answered by the gentlemen from Beaufort and Washington. Mr. H. contended that no State had ever ceased to be a part of the General Government. He quoted several Courts, and said that a State could not escape its moral obligations. In conclusion, aside from the honor and integrity of the State founded by our fathers. Mr. H.

called for the previous question. The yeas and noes being demanded, were called, and resulted-yeas, 77; noes, 9. A communication was received from the error. Young Men's Christian Association, asking Plato Durham, of Cleaveland county the use of the Commons Hall for Mr. Mac- and Calvin H. Koonce, of Jones county,

rae to deliver a lecture for the benefit of were licensed to practice law in all the

Abbott, of New Hampshire, Ashley, of Courts. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and Harris, Gallo- Rev. Mr. Leftwich, of Alexandria, has as a State, and degenerated into a Mr. Forkner, a resolution raising a comconquered province, and, therefore, the mittee on adjournment, stating their opinrie, opposed, unless there was an explicit, at Lexington, Va.

white folks and niggers, males and females respectively, were allowed admission to the

Hall promisenously.

Abbott thought that "wherever a respectable white man or his wife or children, properly attired and behaved, could go, there should colored ladies and gentlemen

be permitted to enter." Ashley, Harris and Galloway concurred with Abbott. [Thus is political equality succeded by demands for social equalitythus is "the bottom rail" lifting to the top.

The demand of these licentious delegates were so revolting to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association that they promptly withdrew their request. Sec. 10-Adopted.

Mr. Tourgee moved to amend by adding to the 11th section a provision that would keep prisoners from being required to pay costs, jail, or necessary witness fees, unless found guilty. Amendment adopted, and section as amended, carried.

Sec. 12-Adopted. Sec. 13-Adopted. Sec. 14-Adopted.

Sec. 15-Adopted. Mr. Heaton moved to insert a new section after section 15, as follows: "There gised and shook hands amid the applause from all shall be no imprisonment for debt in this sides. State, unless in cases of fraud." The President suggested it come as a tail

to 15th section. Mr. H. said he wanted it a separate section, and no tail about it. The new section was then adopted as section 16th. Sec. 17—Adopted.

Sec. 18—Adopted. The 19th section reads, "the freedom of liberty, and therefore ought never to be per year.

Mr. Rodman moved to amend by adding, but the General Assembly may have power to pass laws to prevent its abuses."

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend further

held responsible for an abuse of the same.' The vote being put on Mr. N.'s amendsection as amended, was read and adopted. Drake's supplement to the reconstruction bills. Section 20, which provides that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended in this State, Mr. Rodman moved to strike out, which motion was lost,

and the section adopted. Mr. Abbot moved to insert between 20 and 21 a section providing that no propried full many a time upon an empty erty qualification will be required in holding office, as follows:

"As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to afford the right to vote or hold

And Mr. Ashley moved to amend by striking out the word "is" in the third line States proposed by the 39th Congress, the said and inserting "are," which motion pre- State shall be admitted to representation in Convailed, and the section was adopted as gress in accordance with the laws of the United amended.

Sections 31, 32 and 33 were adopted. Mr. Durham moved to insert a new sec-

tion, as follows: "The Caucussian and African races are distinct by nature and color, therefore all intermarriages between the Caucassian or white race and the African or black race

On the proposition Mr. Durham demanded the yeas and nays. The first name on the roll was called, when a further call was objected to by some of the members, erished by war, and, by God, there is truth on the ground that yeas and navs had not The Chair announced the following as in the cry that we are on the crust of an been announced. Right here considerable pay to Department employees, passed by a vote the Committee to memorialize Congress extinct volcano. Should it meet the pleas- fillibustering was carried on, after which of 88 to 44. for a reduction of the tax on tobacco, viz: | ure of the Convention to pass the 6th sec- | the house refused to have the year and

Mr. Durham contended that as the call the resolution of Harris (negro), in regard those who had opposed it. [How the poor | had been commenced, it was proper it to the seat of Mr. Durham, viz: Harris, of Tourgee backs from his position of yester- should be continued, he knew gentlemen ates \$33,000,000. were trying to dodge the issue, and it could not be denied.

Mr. Sweet moved the proposition be laid on the table. On this Mr. Durham called for the year

and navs. Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, said he wanted members to keep their seats—they were leaving evidently trying to dodge the question. He intended to face the music, and he wanted others to do the same.

The yeas and nays were refused by the House, and Mr. Durham said he was not surprised at a refusal as gentlemen wished to dodge the question. He had offered an additional section to the Bill of Rights, and any motion, if carried, to lay on the table, would take the whole matter with it.

Mr. Heaton could so understand. Mr. Durham said that any man acquainted with parliamentary usages would so decide. He knew the proposition would not be accepted, but he offered it to test the sense of the House, and gentlemen had filibustered and dodged the question.

After much filibustering, the Chair decided otherwise, and the motion to lay on the table was of course carried.

[All of which goes to show conclusively, beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt, that said Mr. J., owes \$40,000,000. Other these negro reconstructionists will be satisfied with nothing less than equality in the bridal chamber. The section was then adopted, and the

mongrels dispersed to their cages, there to

remain until the regular hour of perfor-

mance on Monday morning next.

It is rumored that a select cancus was held at the office of the "black and tan" paper, Deweese, Col. Rodman, McDonald, of to all males 21 years of age and upwards. The shipping purposes, and the market has ruled firm thing that would stain the integrity of the at which were present the X. P. G., Col. Chatham, Jim Harris, (negro,) and probashall be the Radical candidate for Gov-

> Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Pearson, C. J.—In State vs. Ludwick from Rowan, no error. In Cooke vs. Cooke, from Wake, no error. In State vs. Rose, from Northampton, error. In Hinton vs. Hinton, from Wake, judgment reversed. In Turley vs. Nowell, in equity, land, directing a reference.

By BATTLE, J. -In Link vs. Brooks, from Texas, 23@27 cents & 1b. Freights steady. Person, judgment reversed. In State vs. Lindsey, from Caldwell, judgment reversed, and venire de novo. In Gaither vs. Gibson, from Caldwell, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Deaver vs. Keith, from Madison, writ to be quashed. In

for plaintiffs. BY READE, J.—In State vs. Leake, from Richmond, no error. In State vs. Cook, decisions made by Judges of Supreme from McDowell, no error. In State vs. he said that as this State had been the first State ex rel. Hoke vs. Megaltrard, from Lin- it right. to mark out the destiny of this country, he coln, in equity, referred to the Master to hoped she would not be the first to turn correct report. In Francis vs. Hardin, in equity from Cleaveland, bill dismissed with

> Per Curiam-In State vs. Spivey from Macon, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State vs. Conyers, from Franklin, In this city, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Louislana Reconstruction Convention, (so-called.) NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18-Noon.

In the Convention to-day an ordinance was ofered regulating weights and measures. Laid over. CANDLES, \$9 h., The committee on style and arrangement, offered a lengthy report, describing so many alerations Sperm. ... 50 @ sperm. ... 50 @ care and amendments, that one member said the Correct, \$\(\mathbb{B}\) ib., Convention could hardly recognize its own creation in the Constitution, as reported by the comtion. ... 21 @ Rio. ... 21 @ mittee, and moved to recommit the report, which St. Domingo. 28 @ mittee, and moved to recommit the report, which led to some confused discussion. The report was finally recommitted, with instructions to have the committed, with instructions to have the committed, with instructions to have the committed of th the Constitution printed without any changes COTTON BAGGING whatever. The Convention then discovered they had adopted no preamble to the Constitution, discussed the matter for a couple of hours and adjourned.

Mississippi Reconstruction Convention, (So.called.)

Jackson, M183., Feb. 18-Noon. The two members who were engaged in a dispute yesterday, made mutual concessions, apolo-

Three additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted. The Democratic State Convention meets here tomorrow.

Burlingame and His Chinese Mission-He is to Receive a Fat Salary. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19-Noon. Burlingame's Chinese appointment is for life .the press is one of the great bulwarks of His salary to be fifty-five thousand dollars in gold

From Washington_Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19-P. M. SENATE-The Secretary of the Interior asked for by adding: "but every individual shall be an appropriation for the removal of certain disaffected Cherokees on Red River.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of ment, resulted in the affirmative, and the an indefinite postponement of Messrs. Summer and The Judiciary Committee amended the House supplemental bill, making a majority ratify the Constitution.

* resolution was introduced restoring soldiers elething destroyed to prevent contagion. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to restore Alaba ma. After the usual preamble, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and whenever the Legislature elected Bourbon ... 2 00 @ 4 00 R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00 Bourbon ... 2 00 @ 4 00 R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00 Trypp 3 M teenth article to the Constitution of the United

States. A bill was introduced removing Governor Holden's disabilities. The Thomas case was resumed. He was re-

jected by a vote of 21 to 28. The Senate then adjourned. House.—The Judiciary committee reported a WILMINGTON MARKETS bill creating a Law department, and also surren. dering persons guilty and convicted of murder,

piracy, assassination, and forgery abroad. It authorizes the President to return such parties. The bill was passed. An amendment continuing twenty per cent extra

dent's clerks, was rejected. The bill was read three times and passed, and the House went into committee on army appropriations. It appropri-

The frequent introduction of Gen. Grant's name as favoring or opposing certain measures, provoked objection with considerable feeling. Mr. Butler said the fathers of the Republic only allowed the President to make recommendations,

when the committee rose. The President was called on for the Sherman correspondence relating to the new department and brevet rank.

The House then adjourned. During the discussion of the Thomas case, Gen. Lee was made the topic. Mr. Cameron said he was informed by a gentleman in whom he had confidence, that Gen. Lee having received an intimation that he might have command of the Federal army, had assured him of his entire loyalty and devotion to the country. Mr. Cameron then consulted Gen. Scott, who approved of placing him at the head of the army, and the place was offered to Gen. Lee officially, with the approbation of Gen. Scott, but Gen. Lee went to Virginia on false pretense of seeing his family, and never came back. Mr. Cameron added that he would have arrested Gen. Lee if he had had chance, but never suspected that he would act so perfidiously. President Johnson doubted the truth of this very much. [Laughter.] The genman might laugh, but he would inform the gentleman who indulged in merriment (Mr. Conness),

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention,

that Gen. Lee was as honorable a man as any man

to be found in California.

(So-called.) RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19-P. M. The Convention on yesterday adopted the bill of rights. It embodies some unusual features .-The report of the majority of the committee on suffrage, with two minority appendages, has been the subject of discussion on yesterday and to-day. The majority report is liberal, extending suffrage

minority report insists upon disfranchising the whites to some extent. Several applications for divorce were considered to-day against the remonstrance of the President and others, but were not determined. A strong movement is being inaugurated to re-

consider the action of the bill of rights which re cognizes the validity of the public debt. NEW YORK, Feb. 19-6 P. M. Gold closed dull at 1404. Sterling Exchange dull and unchanged. Government Securities closed quiet but steady. Virginia Sixes 48. North

Carolina Sixes 564; new issue 56. Cotton firmer but scarcely so active - sales to day 5.800 bales; middling 24 cents. Flour dullheavy-Southern white \$1 20@\$1 27. Oats firmer | week are 724 bales at 174@19 cents for ordinary, at 84 cents. Mess Pork—new, \$24@\$26; old for middling—the market closing firm at highest versed. In Turley vs. Nowell, in equity, at or cents. Income Cleveland, decree for plaintiff. In \$23 12. Lard 14@15; cents. Sugar easier—Musfigures.

12. Cents. Sugar easier—Musfigures.

12. Lard 14@15; cents. Other groceries quiet Iron Bands and Ties for Cotton are selling from Cobb vs. Luckey, in equity, from Cleave- covado 124@121 cents. Other groceries quiet Turpentine 65 cents. Rosin \$3 121@37. Wool-

Our city is again gladdened by the pres ence of ex-President Davis and family, who returned on yesterday, upon the morn-

family are all enjoying excellent health. Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, 13th.

More than ten thousand people were last ten years.

Thus lovely was the infants dawn, Thus softly fled its life away."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Curren BERSWAY, 15 33 @ 35 |LIME, WOOLU OU @ 0

BEEF CATTLE, From store 0 00 @ 1 100 lbs. 8 00 @11 00 Actasses, & gallon, BRICKS, 20 M..... 10 00 @15 00 Cuba, hhds.,45 @ Barrels, So'ts T., each. Sugar house 4 (2) 2nd hand .2 25 @ 3 25 New 3 25 @ 3 75 Syrup, bbls . . . 20 @ NAVAL STORES, Turpentine \$290 B 23 Virgin ... 0 00 @ 3 35
Yellow dip.0 c0 @ 3 35
Hard ... 0 00 @ 2 20
Tar, 2 bbl.0 00 @ 2 35 30 Tar, in ordr0 00 @ 2 50 25 Pitch, City 2 75 @ 3 00

Bope, \$15...8 @ 14 Cut... 28 NAILS, & B., ...6 00 @ 7 00 OILS, & gallon, Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed ...1 50 @ 1 60 MEAL. 8 bushel. 1 60 @ 1 65 OMESTICS, Sheeting, ₩ yard....12 @ 14 Kerosene.....55 @ 60 Yarn, ₩ 5 lb1 50 @ 1 60 Ред Nuts, 2 00 @ 2 60

FEATHERS, POTATOES, Sweet, bush 1 25 @ 1 50 Irish, # bbl4 50 @ 5 50 .. 65 @ Provisions, & B., N. C. Ba

Fisн, ∌ bbl., | Provisions, | Herring, ... 5 00 @ 7 00 Hog round. .17 @ Western Bacon N.C.roe,00 00 @ 9 00 Hams... N.C.roe,00 00 @ 9 00 do cut, 0 00 @ 0 00 do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00 Shoulders ...124@ Dry Cod, Wib 9 @ 10 Lard, N. C. . 18 @ FLOUR, Wibbl., Northern do North'rn 15 @ Family...12 50 @17 00 Butter, N. C. 30 @ Superline.10 00 @11 00 do North'rn 45 @

Fine..... 9 00 @ 9 50
NORTH CAROLINA,
Family...13 00 @14 00
Superfine.12 50 @13 00
GLUE, \$\psi\$ b...20 @ 25
Chross 00 00 @27 00
Thin " 00 00 @26 00
Prime,...00 00 @25 00 GUNNY BAGS. 30 @ 32 Rump. ... 00 00 @00 00 GUANO, Peruvian, GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton. 90 00 @ 92 50 Alum, bush.0 50 @ 60 Grain, & bushel, Corn.....1 40 @ 1 45

Grain, & bushel, Corn......1 40 @ 1 45 Cargo....0 00 @ 0 00 Oats.......95 @ 1 10 Peas, Cow.1 50 @ 1 75 | American .. 0 00 @ 1 00 Rice, rough0 00 @ 1 50 12 Cu a 121@ 00 Porto Rico. 14 @ Carolina,...11½@ 12 East India...00 @ 00 Hides, & b., Green......5 @

HRON, # fb., English, ass'd 8 @ 10 American, ref. 0 @ 10 Family 10 @ English, ass'd 8 @ 10 | Ext. Family, 10 @ 10 | American, ref. 0 @ 10 | Family ... 10 @ 10 | Uhemical, ... 9 @ 10 | Pale ... 7 2 @ 8 | SHINGLES, 39 M., Contract ... 3 50 @ 4 00 | Contr American, Swede..... 10 @ 12 Hoop, Contract . 3 50 @ 4 00 Common . 2 00 @ 2 50

N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 Gin 4 00 @ 7 00 Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00 LUMBER, (River, Will Pair . 7 00 @ 7 50 LUMBER, (River, Mill Fair. 7 00 Fl'r Bds. .14 00 @18 00 Mill, inferior to Wide do .10 00 @12 00 ord.... 5 00 @ 6 50 Scantling 8 00 @10 00 TALLOW, Ib... 10 @ 11

REVIEW

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY. February 20 1868. TURPENTINE-The market has ruled quite firm

FOR THE

ths. There is a fair enquiry from shippers and distillers, and the market is steady at above prices. The arrivals and sales for the week ended to-day are 1.584 bbls., as follows: Saturday. 3 25 Monday

Tuesday. 3 35.... 2 20 Thursday..... 154....... 3 35....... 2 20 SPIRITS TURPENTINE -On Friday last the market opened with some dullness and a decline of one cent on previous day's sales, but towards the tained. On Saturday there was a fair enquiry and more firmness on the part of buyers, and an advance of one cent took place, closing at 60 cents gallon. Since that day the market has ruled mite steady, and 60 cents has been the ruling figure. The transactions for the week have been light, owing to the small stock on market, and foot up only 1,059 bbls., as follows: Friday...192 bbls. at 58@59 cents # gallon. Saturday, 200 " Monday. .167 " " 44 44 45

Weds'dy. 142 " Do.... kosin-During the early part of the week the market was rather unfavorably affected by the news from abroad, and in consequence prices of the lower grades declined a shade on former quotations. Since Tuesday, however, there has been a brisk enquiry, and prices have steadily advanced; the market this morning opened active and about all that could be reached found quick sale at figures given below. The market has also ruled quite firm for the finer grades, and prices are 250050 cents better than last quoted. The re ceipts continue light, and the stock of all descriptrions in receivers' hands has been considerably reduced. We quote sales of 7,813 bbls., as follows: Friday, 1,170 bbls. at \$1 15 for Common, \$2 20@\$2 25 for strained, \$2 25@\$2 30 for No. 2, and \$2 50, \$3@\$3 25 for No. 1; Saturday 65 do. at

\$2 15@\$2 20 for strained; Monday, 854 do. at \$2 15 @\$2 20 for strained, \$2 75@\$3 12½ for No. 1; Tuesday, 2 552 do. at \$2 20, \$2 25@\$3 30 for Common and strained; \$2 50@\$2 60 for No 2, \$3 50@\$3 62\} for No. 1 and Pale; Wednesday, 1, 172 do. at \$2 30@ \$2 45 for strained, \$3@\$3 50 for No. 1; Thursday, 2,000 do. at \$2 372@\$2 50 for strained—tale bbls. # 280 fbs. TAR-Has continued to be in fair request for

are 410 bbls. at \$2 35 @ bbl. BARRELE—For empty spirit barrels there is little or no enquiry, and the market is pretty well supplied. We quote as follows: Second hand, \$2 25@\$2 30 as they run, and \$2 50@\$2 75 for selected:—new, \$2 75@\$3 for country, \$3 25@\$3 75 for city, and \$3 25@\$3 50 for N. Y. make. BEEF CATTLE-Are in moderate stock, and only

quotations, The receipts and sales

at 8 to 1 cents & Ib. for net meat, according to Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Associa-COBN MEAL-Is in merely retail enquiry, and the supply is moderate. We quote in the small way from the mill at \$1 65 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel. Corron-Since the close of our last review there

has been an active enquiry from dealers, and for a few days past the market has been somewhat excited under the advices from abroad—prices having steadily advanced, and are now 2 cents bak from the gall of the saddle; blind in Southern \$10@\$15. Wheat I cent lower. Corn higher than given in our last. The sales for the right eye. Five dollars reward will be paid for

store at the following figures: Beard's Lock Tie, 10½@11 cents; Di-lon's Universal Tie, 10½@11 cts.; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 10½ cents; Arrow Tie, 10 cts.

Eggs-Are in moderate request and seil at

prices rauging from 25 to 30 cents # dozen.

FEATILIZERS-Of all descriptions are in rather limited request at present, and the stock on market is about sufficient for the demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, \$20; Pacific do. \$75@\$80; Patapsco do. \$70 from Madison, writ to be quashed. In Madison county. Mr. Davis and family firmed, writ to be quashed. In Butler vs. are the guests of his brother, Mr. Jos.

| \$20; Pacine do. \$75; Kettlewell's Madipulated do. \$60@\$70; Phonix do. \$55; Snowden's Mapipulated do. \$75; Phonix do. \$55; Snowden's Mapipulated do. \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$70; Ober's E. F. We are glad to know that Mr. Davis and Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65 : Bangh's Rew Bone Phosphate, \$60@\$00; Snowden's Amoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's kiaw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65@\$70; Woolston's from McDowell, no error. In State vs. Ruckner, from Buncombe, no error. In State vs. Putney, from Wake, error. In State vs. Putney, from Wake, error. In it right.

Mr. Landon, of Muscatine, disjointed Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whitelock's Cerealizer, his jaw by gaping. It took two men to put Superphosphate of Lime \$65, \$70; Lister Bross Superph FLOUR -The market is very well supplied with all descriptions, and prices remain without change.
Only a retail demand exists, and we quote from struck by lightning, in France, during the store as follows: Northern brands \$190\$9 50 for fine, \$9 50@\$11 for superfice, \$12@\$13 50 for family, and \$14@\$17 for extra family. State brands Il at \$12 50@313 for superfine, and \$13 50@\$14 \$\text{bbl. for family.}

Ju this city, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th instant, CATRARINA ADELINA, infant daughter of Henry G. and Ann Hashagen, aged 1 month and 12 days.

"As the sweet flower that scents the morn But whithers in the rising day; Thus lovely was the infants dawn, Thus softly fled its life away."

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"As the sweet flower that scents the morn But whithers in the rising day; Thus lovely was the infants dawn, Thus softly fled its life away."

"As the sweet flower that scents the morn green wants. The receipts for the week are 5,037 bushels, of which 2,900 do. sold from vessel at \$1.40 P bushel of 55 lbs., and the balance has green into store. We quote in the small way from At his residence, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., on the 6th instant, MIAL WALL, Sen., in the 68th year of his age.

Thus softly fled its life away."

agone into store. We quote in the small way from store at \$1.40@\$1.45, as in quantity.—Oars—Oars—Are in moderate enquiry, and only a light supply on market; several parcels are, however, daily nov. 5

expected. We quote from store at \$1@\$1 10 @ bushes, as in quality. PEAS Of all descriptions are getting rather scarce, and are in fair enquiry. Prices have advanced, and we quote at \$1 50@\$1 60 for Cow, and \$2 25 \$\text{B}\$ bushel for Black Eye.—Rice,—The stock of clean Carolina has become nearly or quite worked off, and there is a better demand. We quote by the cask at 112 HAY. None received during the week that we

arrivals still on market, and only a light demand Xists. We refer to our table for quotations.

Lime -No demand worthy of report, and there Lime -No demand worthy of report, and there is a fair stock in dealers' hands. Selling in the small way from store at \$1 85@\$1 90 \$\mathbb{P}\$ cask.

Lumber—The market continues to rule dull, and we have no sales of consequence to report.— The following are the quotations:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates -per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$17 00 @ 18 00 "

Hayti cargoes, 00 00 @ 16 00

Full cargoes wide Boards...... 20 00 @ 22 00

"flooring boards, rough 20 00 @ 22 00 Ship Stuff as per specifications,... 00 00 @ 22 00

 Deals, 3 by,9
 00 00 @ 17 00

 Prime River Flooring,
 15 00 @ 18 00

 Molasses-We have to report only a small business done for the week, and the market is mod-erately supplied. See table for quotations. PEA NUTS—Remain about the same as noted in

shippers, and extra quality finds quick sale at our highest quotation. The receipts have been mod-erate, and we quote sales from carts at prices ranging from \$2 25 to \$2 60 \$ bushel, according to quality.

Porators—The market is moderately supplied with Irish, and we quote at \$4 50@\$5 50 \$\mathref{g}\$ bol.—

Sweet are brought in sparingly, and sell from carts at \$1 25@\$1 50 \$\mathbb{B}\ \text{ bushel.} FOULTRY—Is in moderate request, and prices rule high. We quote as follows: Live fowls, 30@ 40 cents; dressed do. 37½@50 cents; live turkeys, \$1 25@\$1 75 each; dressed do. 18@25 cents \$\mathfrak{P}\$ Ib. Provisions.—For North Carolina Bacon the market bas ruled firmer during the week, and prices are a shade higher. There is a brisk enquiry for jobbing lots, and parcels find ready sale. We note meagre receipts, and consequently have to report only small sales at 18@19 cents for have 17@18 cents for have 18@19 cents for have 17@18 cents for have 18@19 cents for hav hams, 17@18 cents for hog round, and 16 cents for hams, 17@18 cents for hog round, and 16 cents & b. for shoulders. The supply of Western is small, though the demand is unusually limited, and only occasional small sales are effected from store billy occasional small sales are effected from store at 12½@13 cents for shoulders, and 14½@15 cents by b. for sides.——Lard.—There is a fair enquiry for North Carolina, and little or none coming to market. We quote at 18@19 cents. Northern is in moderate supply, and prices have advanced, with sales from store at 15@17 cents ** b., as in quality.— PORK.—The market is very poorly supplied with Northern, and rules firm at a further advance. Sells from store at quotations given in table. FRESH is brought in slowly, and

SALT.—No change to report. Only a small stock at present on market, and demand limited. Liverpool ground sells from store at \$2 20@\$2 25 32 Shingles—Are unsaleable, and we quote nominally at \$2@\$2 50 for common, and \$3@\$4 \$ M.

sells from carts at 12@13 cents # 1b.

for contract. TIMBER -There is no change to report in this article. Receipts moderate, and nearly all brought in has been taken for mill purposes at prices quoted in our table. Wood .- The stock on market is getting rather light, but there is only a meagre demand at present. We quote by the boat load at \$2 75@\$3 for

pine and ash, and \$3 25@\$3 50 \$3 cord for oak and FREIGHTS.—The small number of vessels arriving has the effect to keep prices up, and rates to coastwise ports rule very firm. See table for prices both by steam and sailing vessels.

Rates of Freight.

Per Sailing Vessel. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK. 0 00 @ 0 70 0 00 @ 1 00 0 00 @ 0 70 Rosin, " 0 00 @ 0 70 Cotton, per lb. Cotton Goods, per bale. 1 25 @ 1 50 Flaxseed, per bash. 00 @ 15 1 25 @ 1 50 00 @ 00 @ 15 00 @ 00 @ 15 10 @ Pea Nuts,....."
To PHILADELPHIA. Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 65 0 00 @ for this article since our last, and prices have ad- Spirits Turpentine, " 0 00 @ \$3 35 for soft, and \$2 20 for hard, \$\text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$}\$ bbl. of 280 Cotton Goods....per bale. 1 25 @ Pea Nuts,.... Crude Turpentine per bbl. 00 0 @ 0 50 rits Turpentine, " in,.... Pea Nus,.....per bush. 00 @ 12% Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 85

..... per lb.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON. Silver, 1.30 U. S. 7-30's 1.04 N. C. six per cent. Bonds, 60 Do. Ex Coupons,.... Do. New Bonds, BANK NOTES. Cape Fear,.....26 Bank of N. C.,...50 Lexington,.....16 Miners & Planters', 32

Fayetteville,....9 Roxboro',....50 Washington,...9 Lex'gtn at Gra'am20

Wilmington, ... 25 Wadesboro', ... 22 Commerce. ... 14

Greensboro' Mut. 3

Clarendon,..... 3

Farmers' Bank,...24 Merchants'.....50

Commercial.....25

jan 31

BLACK WALNUT and MAHOGANY PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM

Rich Upholstery Goods, Window Shades, Curled Hair, Moss and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. We have now in our Ware Rooms the LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE in the State, which we offer at the LOWEST PRICES. We invite all to call and examine.
D. A. SMITH,

BY BURNETE BURNETE

South Front St.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD AN ESSAY FOR YOUNG MEN ON THE crime of solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in a limited enquiry for butchering purposes. A few small droves received, and sold on the hoof sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address tion, Philadelphia, Pa.

> STRAYED OR STOLEN.
>
> FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 6th of February, 1868, a SORRELL MARE MULE—has a white spot on her the return of the mule to

B. F. MIDGETT,

105-d&w-3m

Rocky Point, New Hanover Co. 121-1t* GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION WILL OPEN ON the 17th of February, and continue twenty

Board and Tuition \$95 00 per Session. We have a corps of experienced and successful

For circulars containing particulars, address E. W. ADAMS, President. 100-d&w-law-till 1st march. WANTED. YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINted with the culture of the Ground Pea, to take charge of the cultivation of a small crop .-

Sich a person, well recommended and satisfied

with moderate wages, can find employment by

applying at Oldest Tobacco llouse in Wilmington. HENRY BURKHEIMER,



Convention. As announced by telegraph on yesterday Treasurer BATTLE, submitting to a direct order from General CANBY, pays the mem-

per diem. The order is as follows: HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, L

The Constitutional Convention assembled in North Carolina, under the authority of the laws of the United States, having, in conformity with the eighth section of the law of March 23, 1867. (supplementary to the law of March 2, 1867, provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,") by an Ordinance adopted in Convention on the sixth day of February, 1868, provided for the levy and collection of a tax of onetwentieth of one per cent on the real and personal property in the State, to raise monies to pay the expenses of said Convention; and having directed that the tax so provided for shall be paid into the Treasury of the State in reimbursement for advances made from the said Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the Convention, the payment of its officers, members and contingent accounts : It is ordered,

First. That the assessors of taxes in the Stat of North Carolina shall add to the assessments already made or about to be made for the year 1868, under the authority of the laws of the State the tax levied under the ordinance before cited, and the collectors of taxes will proceed to collect e same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes, and pay he same into the Treasury of the State. Second. That the Treasurer of the State is hereauthorized and directed to pay the per diem

and mileage of the delegates, the compensation of the officers, and the contingent expenses of the Convention, upon the warrants of the President, By command of Brevet Major General E. R. S.

Louis V. Caziare, Aid-de-Camp A. A. A. G. It is well known that we took ground

acting with judgment and wisdom. We would be the last to advise any illegal submission to the orders of the government statements contained in your letter. set over us by fraud and force, but we must regard Mr. BATTLE's action in the matter as in accordance with a plain and practical discharge of his official duties and for the the whole history of my connection with best interests of the people of the State. - the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then If the funds of the State could have been state that you had fears the President legally removed and the burden of the expenses of the political pirates now assembled in Raleigh could have been averted struction acts, and add: "It was to prefrom our people, unquestionably it would vent such an appointment that I accepted have been the duty of the Public Treasurer the office of Secretary of War ad interim,

troller would necessarily have been compelled to report as not accounted for, and

The Supreme Court of the United States

The order to pay comes from a de facto

fusing to obey the order to have placed the part of this "history" as written by yourwhole in the hands of irresponsible mili- self in your letter of the 28th ultimo : tary officers.

A ministerial officer is not blameable for President Johnson, having vetoed all the Reconstruction Acts and demonstrated by as much respect as any on the statute book, and all other officers, civil and military, of ers." the United States and State, are acting upon this principle.

Acting under such considerations, and his refusal unattended by any practical benefit to the people, we think Mr. Treasurer BATTLE has acted wisely in obeying the order of General CANBY, and though our people will dislike to meet the taxes necessary to pay the expenses of this miserable assembly, for in no sense does it represent the tax-payers of the State in feeling or in interest, yet it will be better to do so, than have the whole State Government upset, and the Executive Department, with the entire control of the levying and collection of taxes and the management of State works of internal improvements in the hands of strangers, irresponsible to us our wants and necessities, and then be compelled, at much greater expense, to foot the bill of the "disreputable and disgraceful" law-makers now assembled at Raleigh.

"THE LAND WE LOVE."-We copy from the National Intelligencer the following very handsome compliment to Gen. Hill's and now hold it to defeat that course."

"This monthly magazine, which, under the editorship of Gen. D. H. Hill, has from the beginning been marked for its exceling to do with the point now under considliterary taste and manifest ability, has now it is one of the best magazines of its kind in the South. The number for the current month, which is the fourth of the your views as to the course you had marked the President and General Grant at the

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch. CABINET CORRESPONDENCE,

The President's Final Report to General Grant_The Testimony of the Members of WASHINGTON, Feb 11, 1808.

To the Editors of the Dispatch: I send you, without comment, the following important letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION. February 10, 1868.

General,-The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant, would seem to preclude any reply on my part; ders." bers and officers of the Convention their but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet who were preupon the subject are, accordingly, herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo as a reiteration of the "many and gross misrepresentations" contained in certain neswspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statement contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding (and here I give your own words) "Anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when, upon either side, it loses the character of the respectful discussion which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements. conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I should not shrink from this test in this controversy: but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers against this payment upon the mere order present at the conversation, the details of of the Convention, and urged our reasons which in my letter of the 28th ultimo you at some length. Mr. Battle refused to allow yourself to say contains "many and ceipt of the written order of the 29th pay upon this authority, but we learn he gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have will obey the order of General CANBY, and read my statement. They speak for themwe believe under the circumstances he is selves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the

You say that a performance of the promise alleged to have been made by you to the President would have involved a "resistance to law and an inconsistency with would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would emand not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding been in violation of law which the Treas- who would, as the statements and assump-

(see Revised Code, Chapter 112, Section whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension you intended to cirwould have removed Mr. BATTLE immedithat intent that you accepted the appointorder, could, in five days after his entering of your acceptance. It was not, then, in has heretofore been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew Mr. Stanton from resuming (the office of Secretary of War,) and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office the Treasurer and his bondsmen would not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself

funds from a lawful place of deposit to an trate the President,—it would have been a War. unauthorized place, it is a conversion and tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons, such a course is allowable; but you General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies cannot stand even on that questionable Carolina direct the Treasurer of the State ground. The "history" of your connec to deposit his moneys in designated places tion with this transaction as written by yourself places you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but government with power to enforce its or- induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton It is better for the people of the State out of office by retaining it yourself, after that the Treasurer should save the larger an attempt at restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his portion of the public funds, than by re- right by judicial decision. I now give that

ties of Secretary of War ad interim the Pre- and especially to that part of it which reobeying laws until pronounced uncon- Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case dent and General Grant at the Cabinet stitutional by the proper judicial tribunal. the Senate should not concur in his sus- meeting on Tuesday the 14th of January, pension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stan- in that conversation. ton would have to appeal to the courts to the most unanswerable logic that they are reinstate him; illustrating my position by unconstitutional, yet observes them with citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commission-

> Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d instant, you held the office with the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In that letter you say that Tuesday the 14th of January corresponds in accepting the office one motive was to with your statement of it in the letter of prevent the President from appointing the 31st ultimo in the published corresponsession, and thus make judicial proceedings letter, giving your recollection of the connecessary. You knew the President was versation, are correctly stated. unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You per- To the President. feetly understood that in this interview. "Sometime" after you accepted the office the President, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts.'

If the President had reposed confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have terday-especially that part which relates been said he made a mistake ; but a viola. to what occurred at the Cabinet meeting tion of confidence reposed after that conand uninfluenced by any sympathy with versation was no mistake of his nor of yours. It is the fact only that need be stated, that | versation referred to. I cannot undertake at the date of this conversation you did not to state the precise language used, but I intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did account of that conversation as given in hold it then, and had accepted it, to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "That is the proper course"; and you said to yourself. "I have accepted this office, The excuse you make in a subsequent paragraph of the letter of the 28th ultimo, that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothlent judgment and good temper in dealing eration. The point is, that before you with exciting topics, as well as for its fine changed your view you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last to the correspondence published in the discussed by the newspapers, and that this General Sherman and he expected that been steadily increasing in its strength, till you did-surrender the office to Mr. Stan- Chronicle between the President and Gen- had induced him to examine it more care- General Sherman would call upon you on

You add: "I am in a measure confirmed his authority to issue the orders I am to dis-

On the 24th ultimo you addressed a note President himself that they were his or-

On the 29th, in compliance with your re quest, I did give you instructions in writhe armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive." There sent on the 14th ultimo. Copies of the are some orders which a Secretary of War letters which they have addressed to me may issue without the authority of the President. There are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be "by direction" of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such "directions." Mr. Stanton states in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, that he "has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last," and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them "without any personal or written communication with the President." And he adds : " No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my if General Sherman had not called on that knowledge, and I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President, and without using his name. -My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the "direction of the President." It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have re ceived no such orders from him. However, in your note to "the President, of the 30th" ultimo, in which you acknowledge the re you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Deto me that any orders issued by the War order from the War Department purporting to be made "by the direction of the President" until you have referred to him for his approval. You reply that you have barrass the army in carrying out the recon- to be given by his direction if it comes reached in the order of business, the Presi- by verbatim report. So far as I know, no obey the direct order of the President, but thing to present. sident countermand any such order issued To have removed the funds would not have | First of all, you here admit that from the to you from the War Department? If you that he could not lawfully exercise such cess, to be applied to the person who cumvent the President; it was to carry out from the President himself not to do the morning he had gone to the War Depart- ton. You contended that this was well ately upon his refusal to obey the above ment; this was in your mind at the time You answer the question when you say to one door on the inside, locked the other on Grant; that when he entered the War De the President in your letter of the 3d inand your subordinate," and yet you refuse removed (say \$250,000), which the Comp- it was the President's purpose to prevent to the subordinate. Without further comment on the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Comman-

> Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON of the United States, Washington, D. C.

> AND GENERAL GRANT ON THE 14TH JANUA-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sir-The Chronicle of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to "Some time after I assummed the du- call your attention to that correspondence, sident asked me my views as to the course fers to the conversation between the Presiand to request you to state what was said

Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE RESPONSES OF THE SECRETARIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868. Sir-Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting on Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 6, 1868.

Sir-I have received your note of the 5th instant calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the Chronicle of yeson Tuesday the 14th ultimo-and requesting me to state what was said in the conhave no hesitation in saying that your your letter to General Grant under date of the 31st ultimo substantially and in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect, Your obedient servant, HUGH McCullogn.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, February 6, 1868. Sir :- I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th of February, calling my attention fourth volume, is admirable in its variety of interesting contributions.

The editorial article entitled "The Last Dispatch," which is a vindication of the assults of Mr. E. A. Pollard, is a model of dignified, forcible writing, philosophical and finished, and thoroughly conclusive in its argument."

The pollard, is a model of interesting contributions.

The editorial article entitled "The Last Dispatch," which is a vindication of the dignified, forcible writing, philosophical and finished, and thoroughly conclusive in its argument."

The pollard is the fourth of the promise with the perinstated, and that the suspension, Mr. Stanton of the promise one more statement in your letter of the 3d instant—that the perinstated, and that the continue thereafter to make a secretary of War ad interim without at a secretary of War ad interim without in the resistance of the promise which it is alleged in the tenure of the promise which it is alleged that the senate would decide the quality of the entitled and that the that in October last a military of the state what it was mot supposed by General Grant at the Cabiner meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of would thereby the reinstated, and that the Senate would decide the quality of the quality of the continue thereafter to on Monday that the Senate would decide the quality of the quality of the distinct of the House of the House

took place between the President and Gen-took place between the President and Gen-thority derived from the Constitution, &c.; affair of Mr. Stanton, and he still hoped and Lancaster. This application requires that they continued to discuss the matter that it would be brought about. in this conclusion by your recent orders and the directing me to disobey orders from the left with- law the directing me to disobey orders from the left with- law the honor to be, with great resubordinate, without having countermanded Grant whether, in the conversation which expecting to see the President again on took place after his appointment as Sectory of War ad interim, he did not agree either to remain at the head of the Monday, saying that he had had a long inorder given to you verbally five days before proceedings that might follow the non- little matters had occupied his time till it to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's was late, and he did not think the Senate Secretary of War until you "knew from the suspension, or should he wish not to would act so soon, and asked: "Did not become involved in such a controversy, General Sherman call on you on Monday?" pied previous to General Grant's appoint- except, as I learned it from the conversating "not to obey any order from the War dent in time to anticipate such action on Tuesday, and the foregoing is substant Department assumed to be issued by the by the Senate. This General Grant ad-tially what then occurred. The precise direction of the President unless such or mitted. The President then asked Gen. words used on the occasion are not, of der is known by the General commanding Grant if, at the conference on the preced-course, given exactly in the order in which ing Saturday, he had not, to avoid misun- they were spoken, but the ideas expressed derstanding, requested Geneaal Grant to and the facts stated are faithfully preserved state what he intended to do; and further, and presented. if, in reply to that inquiry, he (General Grant) had not referred to their former respect, your obedient servant, conversations, saying that from them the President understood his position and that his (General Grant's) action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions General Grant replied in the affirmative. The President asked General Grant if, at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday, it was not understood that they were to have another conference on Monday before final action by the Senate in the case of Stanton. General Grant replied that such was the understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon: that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and asked

> I take this mode of complying with the equest contained in the President's letter to me because my attention had been called to the subject before, when the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant was under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

To the President.

LETTER OF SECRETARY BROWNING. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1868.

to do a special act, and an order directly lution reached him last night, and that this of War ad interim, in the place of Mr. Stan act, is there a doubt which you are to obey? ment, entered the Secretary's room, bolted understood between yourself and General the outside, delivered the key to the Adju- partment as Secretary ad interim, he exobedience to the superior out of deference note above mentioned to the President, would be a question for the courts; that in informing him that he (General Grant) a subsequent conversation with General was no longer secretary of War ad interim. Grant you had adverted to the understand-The President expressed great surprise ing thus had, and that Gen. Grant express at the course which General Grant had ed his concurrence in it; that at some conthought proper to pursue, and, addressing versation which had been previously held der-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is

has decided that if a public officer removes done so with a mental reservation to frus- General of the Army as of the Secretary of very desirous to have the constitutionality give you seasonable notice of it, so that MEMBERS OF THE CABINET PRESENT AT THE the General what his action would be in and full extent to which you made them. CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT | the event that the Senate should refuse to | His admission of them was rather indirect

and that the General had then agreed understand it to be an evasive one.

mind, he would notify the President in into the law—that it had recently been incumbency of the War Department with

cluded not to be made a party in legal pro- Grant is, according to my recollection, a bill, but under the Constitution, and had a hope, though he did not say in an effort to send it by way of Forts Mason, Griffing to procure an amicable settlement, of the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by virtue of the au-Grant is, according to my recollection, a bill, but under the Constitution, and had a tope, thought a micable settlement, of the and Stockton, instead of by camps Hudson, Griffin, and the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by virtue of the authe Cabinet the President asked General out any conclusion having been reached, spect, your obedient servant, War Department and abide any judicial terview with General Sherman, that various to put the President in the same position I, do not know what passed between the with respect to the office as he occu- President and General Grant on Saturday, ment by returning it to the Presi-tion between them at the Cabinet meeting

> I have the honor to be, sir, with great O. H. BROWNING.

The PRESIDENT.

LETTER OF SECRETARY SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, February 6, 1868.

Sir:—The meeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assembling, and before the President had entered the council chamber, General Grant, on coming in, said to me that he was in attendance not as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation, and I replied by the inquiry whether there was a change in the Department. After the President had taken his seat business went on in the usu al way of hearing matters submitted by the several Secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, General Grant said that he was now there, not as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from the War Department. A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that the officer who had borne his letter to the President that morning, announcing his retirement from the War Department, had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet, to which the President answered. SIR: I am in receipt of yours of yester- that when General Grant's communication lay, calling my attention to a correspon- was delivered to him, the President simply partment, and state that "while this au- dence between yourself and General Grant, replied that he supposed General Grant thority to the War Department is not coun- published in the Chronicle newspaper, and would be very soon at the Cabinet meet termanded it will be satisfactory evidence especially to that part of said correspon- ing. I regarded the conversation thus bedence "which refers to the conversation gun as an incidental one. It went on quite Department by direction of the President | between the President and General Grant | informally, and consisted of a statement

are authorized by the Executive." The at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the on your part of your views in regard to the President issues an order to you to obey no 14th of January," and requesting me "to understanding of the tenure upon which state what was said in that conversation." General Grant had assented to hold the In reply, I submit the following state- War Department ad interim, and of his rement: At the Cabinet meeting on Tues- plies by way of answer and explanation .day, the 14th of January, 1868, General It was respectful and courteous on both received the President's order and will not Grant appeared and took his accustomed sides. Being in this conversational form. obey it, but will obey an order purporting seat at the Board. When he had been its details could only have been preserved from the War Department. You will not dent asked him, as usual, if he had any- such report was made at the time. I can only give the general effect of the converwill obey his indirect order. If, as you In reply, the General, after referring to sation. Certainly you stated that although say, there has been a practice in the War a note which he had that morning ad- you had reported the reasons for Mr. Stan-Department to issue orders in the name of dressed to the President, enclosing a copy ton's suspension to the Senate, you never-In the first place, to have removed the it from him in opposition to law, or, not the President without his direction, does of the resolution of the Senate refusing to theless held that he would not be entitled money in the State Treasury would have doing so myself, surrendering it to one not the precise order you have requested, concur in the reasons for the suspension of to resume the office of Secretary of War, and have received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he reason and the received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he received, and the received the processes are the processes as the processes are the processes as the processes are the processes as the processes are the processes are the processes as the processes are the tions in your communication pleasantly in- the General of the army? Could not the Pre- garded his duties as Secretary of War ad suspension, and that you had proposed to remain, very respectfully, nterim terminated by that resolution, and have the question tested by judicial prosecured the relief desired. By our laws very beginning of what you term "the should receive an order from that Depart- duties for a moment after the adoption of should be the incumbent of the Departthe resolution by the Senate; that the reso-ment, under your designation of Secretary

> in substance, that he had anticipated such same construction of the law, but said if manding at Brownsville to carry into effect -if, when accepting the office, you had therefore the official superior as well of the action on the part of the Senate, and being he should change his opinion he would of the tenure-of-office bill tested, and his you should, in any case, be placed in the right to suspend or remove a member of same position in regard to the War Dethe Cabinet decided by the judicial tribu- partment that you were while Gen. Grant telegraphic orders, there being no telenals of the country, he had some time ago, held it ad intrim. I did not understand graphic communication with Brownsville, and shortly after General Grant's appoint- Gen. Grant as denying, nor as explicitly ment as Secretary of War ad interim, asked admitting these statements in the form concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and circumstantial, though I did not either to remain at the head of the War said that reasoning from what occurred in Department till a decision could be ob- the case of the police in Maryland, which tained from the court, or resign the office he regard as a parallel one, he was of opin nto the hands of the President before the ion, and so assured you, that it would be ase was acted upon by the Senate, so as his right and duty, under your instructions, to place the President in the same situation to hold the War Office after the Senate he occupied at the time of his (Grant's) ap- should disapprove of Mr. Stanton's suspen sion, until the question should be decided The President further said that the con- upon by the courts; that he remained unversation was renewed on the preceding til very recently of that opinion, and that Saturday, at which time he asked the on the Saturday before the Cabinet meet-General what he intended to do if the ing a conversation was held between your Senate should undertake to reinstate Mr. self and him, in which the subject was gen-Stanton; in reply to which the General re- erally discussed. General Grant's state ferred to their former conversation upon ment was, in that conversation he had sta the same subject, and said, you understand ted to you the legal difficulties which might my position, and my conduct will be con- arise, involving fine and imprisonment under formable to that understanding; that he the civil-tenure bill, and that he did not (the General) then expressed a repugnance care to subject himself to those penalties to being made a party to a judicial proceed- that you replied to this remark that you ng, saying, that he would expose himself regarded the civil-tenure bill as unconstituto fine and imprisonment by doing so, as tional, and did not think its penalties were his continuing to discharge the duties of to be feared, or that you would voluntarily Secretary of War ad interim, after the assume them; and you insisted that Gen-Senate should have refused to concur in eral Grant should either retain the office the suspension of Mr. Stanton, would be a until relieved by yourself, according to some other person who would retain pos- dence. The three points specified in that violation of the tenure-of-office bill; that what you claimed was the original underin reply to this he (the President) informed standing between yourself and him, or, by General Grant he had not suspended Mr. reasonable notice of change of purpose on the Hon. Secretary of War it can be done name on "de archives of gravity." If one Stanton under the tenure-of-office bill, but his part, put you in the same situation in without prejudice to the public interests, lady of Raleigh, if even one Northern lady by virtue of the powers conferred on him which you would be if he adhered. You to furnish a sufficient military guard to sojourning here, was present during the by the Constitution; and that as to the fine claimed that General Grant finally said in and imprisonment, he (the President) that Saturday's conversation that you unwould pay whatever fine was imposed, and derstood his views, and his proceedings submit to whatever imprisonment might thereafter would be consistent with what be adjudged against him, (the General;) had been so understood. General Grant are now advised, such service will not be one who died here some six months after that they continued the conversation for did not controvert, nor can I say that he some time, discussing the law at length; admitted this last statement. Certainly Will you please advise me of the action him; how they supplied a mothers' and and that they finally separated, without General Grant did not any time in the taken, that I may instruct the Receiver and sisters places; how affectionately they folhaving reached a definite conclusion, and Cabinet meeting insist that he had, in the the Commissioner of the General Land lowed him to the grave and spread flowers with the understanding that the General Saturday's conversation, either distinctly would see the President again on Monday. or finally advised you of his determination In reply, General Grant admitted that to retire from the charge of the War Dethe conversations had occurred, and said partment otherwise than under your own that at the first conversation he had given subsequent direction. He acquiesced in

it as his opinion to the President, that in your statement that the Saturday's converthe event of non-concurrence by the Senate sation ended with an expectation that there in the action of the President in respect to would be a subsequent conference on the the Secretary of War, the question would subject, which he, as well as yourself suphave to be decided by the court; that Mr. posed could reasonably take place on Mon-Stanton would have to appeal to the court day. You then alluded to the fact that Gen. to reinstate him in office; that the ins Grant did not call upon you on Monday, as would remain in till they could be dis- you had expected from that conversation. placed, and the outs put in by legal pro- General Grant admitted that it was his excoedings; and that he then thought so, and pectation or purpose to call upon you on had agreed that if he should change his Monday. General Grant assigned reasons for the omission. He said he was in con time to enable him to make another ap- ference with General Sherman; that there pointment; but that at the time of the first were many little matters to be attended to; conversation he had not looked very closely he had conversed upon the matter of the

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SECOND MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives:

The accompanying letter from General Grant, received since the transmission to the House of Representatives of my communication of this date, is submitted to the House as a part of the correspondence referred to in the resolution of the 10th

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

LETTER OF GENERAL GRANT. H'DQ'S ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868. His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, accompanied by statements of five Cabinet Ministers, of their recollection of what occurred in Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything in these statements where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. I think it Nondescript Assembly sitting in the Comwill be plain to the reader of my letter of mons Hall; one the representative of the the 30th January, that I did not propose learning and dignity of the State, and the to disobey any legal order of the President. distinctly given; but only gave an inter- for its office the destruction of those laws pretation of what would be regarded as and those fundamental principles, which satisfactory evidence of the President's so long secured for her people happiness at sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will say here that your letter of the 10th instant contains the lections it inspires, in the discussions it first intimation I have had that you did not elicits, in the character of its members, and accept that interpretation.

Now, for reasons for giving that interpretation: It was clear to me, before my true son of the State, and affording a retreat letter of January 30th was written, that I, the person having more public business to transact with the Secretary of War than any other of the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton our people, and have become almost a part where his authority was derived as agent of themselves, and proposing to erect on where his authority was derived as agent

of the President. On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War, (copy herewith,) directing me to furnish escort to public treasure from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, &c., at the request of the good old stock exclaim to me, on looking Secretary of the Treasury to him. I also in on this latter body : "How long Oh send two other enclosures, showing recog- Lord-how long!" nition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested, or give the information desired, and where his authority to do so is derived, in my view, as agent of the President.

With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President, here referred to, it

Disclaiming any intention, now or here-Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

LETTER OF E. M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27, 1868. GENERAL: The Secretary of the Treasury as requested this Department to afford obedience to the order of your superior, as stant the Secretary of War is 'my superior tant General, and proceeded to the Head-pressed his concurrence in the belief that A. F. Bandall, special agent of the Treasquarters of the Army, and addressed the the question of Mr. Stanton's restoration ury Department, such military aid as may be necessary to secure and forward for deposits from Brownsville, Texas, to New Orleans, public moneys in possession of custom house officers at Brownsville, and which are releemed insecure at that place. You will please give such directions as himself to the General, proceeded to say, General Grant said he still adhered to the you may deem proper to the officer com the request of the Treasury Department, the instructions to be sent by telegraph to Galveston, to the care of A. F. Randall, special agent, who is at Galveston waiting and the necessity for military protection to the public moneys being represented as

> urgent. Please favor me with a copy of such instructions as you may give, in order that they may be communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. To General U. S. GRANT, Commanding Army United States.

HEADQ'RS ARMY UNITED STATES, February 11, 1868. GEO. K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant General.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1868. SIR: It is represented to this Department that a band or robbers has obtained such foothold in the section of country between Humboldt and Lawrence, Kansas, committing depredations upon travelers, both by public and private conveyance, that the safety of the public money collected by the Receiver of the Land Office at most odoriferously. The gallery was in Humboldt requires that it should be guard- deed crowded with "ladies of sable hue ed during its transit from Humboldt to and their dusky lords and lovers in the Lawrence. I have, therefore, the honor front seats; in the back seats, all staring at to request that the proper commanding of-ficer of the district may be instructed by doubt, by the eloquent gentleman on the the War Department if, in the opinion of floor, who seemed determined to record his protect such money's as may be in transitu short time I remained, I did not discover from the above office for the purpose of her. The ladies of Raleigh, God bless being deposited to the credit of the Treas- them! When I recall their attentions to urer of the United States. As far as we the "poor boys in gray," particularly to necessary oftener than once a month .- Gen. Johnston's surrender; how they nursed Office in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. To the Honorable Secretary of War. Respectfully referred to the General of the Army to give the necessary orders in this case, and to furnish this Department a copy for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of the Secretary of War. ED. SCHRIVER. Inspector General. HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, February 11, 1868. Official copy: GEO. K. LEET,

LETTER OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE, Washington, February 3, 1868.

ther explanation; but I do not remember whether it was mentioned or not, namely:

Department that in October last a military mitted, is an excellent lawyer; in fact, he mitted, is an excellent lawyer; in fact, he mitted, is an excellent lawyer; in fact, he

immediate decision, but before final action can be had thereon it is desired to have some official information as to the report of the commission above referred to.

Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you will cause this Department to be furnished, as early as possible with the information desired in the premises, and also with a copy of the report, if any has been made by the commission.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., GEORGE W. McLELLAN, Second Ass't Postmaster General. The Honorable the Secretary of War. Referred to the General of the army for

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War. February 3, 1868. HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, February 11, 1868.

Official copy: GEO. K. LEET, Ass't Adjutant General. OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1868. Messrs. Editors :- Being detained for a lay or so in this just now somewhat famous metropolis, I am under the necessity of whiling away on hour of ennui, by writing

you a short epistle. There are two very different bodies in session at the Capitol, one the Supreme Court in a secluded room; the other the expounders of her laws; the other having home and respect abroad. The one, in the opinions it promulgates, in the recol-

of the counsel who assist in its deliberations, stirring with pride the heart of every where, for a while, may be forgotten the degradation to which we seem to be destined. The other engaged in destroying almost every trace of those laws which have grown out of the habits and wants of this ruin a constitution and a code which may ensure the appointment to the places of honor, trust and profit, among us, of Yankee adventurers and emancipated slaves. Well, indeed, might a descendant of our

Curiosity led me to-day to the Com-mon's Hall; when I reached there a member was discussing earnestly and gesticulating violently. I learned that he had been but a short time removed from the back woods of one of the Northern States, and yet he had the unblushing effrontery to pretend to represent, in his person, portion of the people of our good Old

State. In all probability a fair expression was my duty to inform the President of of opinion of the whites in the county he my interpretation of it, and to abide by hails from would not deem him worthy of that interpretation until I received other the very lowest office within their gift. A very short survey of the scene soon satis fied me that the ruling spirits were Yantofore, of disobeying any legal order of kees, whose only recommendation seems to devastating army, whose excesses will long remain a blot on the civilization of the day, and negroes, very recently slaves, who, from the force of habit, must even now take off their hats to a white man. Looking at the motley aspect before me, and contrasting the appearance of the sable delegates with that of their white associates. I bethought myself of "apples of gold in vases of silver," but as this did not seem to be appropriate in color, I con-cluded that the appearance of the whole might be compared to diamonds of jet in settings of pearl. Some men I saw there who had heretofore gained some reputation, and who seemed to be "cheek by jowl" with the blackest Radicals of the body. I turned off involuntarily, repeating to myself the old adage, "If we lie down with the dogs we must rise up with

> General Canby visited the body of which speak, to-day—even its own members cannot call it "a Convention of the people of North Carolin." General Canby was present by invitation, and was accompanied by three members of his staff, I presume. He occupied a position on the right of the President, and sat, if I may use the expression, with the "precision" of a soldier, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but straight ahead, as if, indeed, peering into futurity -- a wise man he, if he can tell what the womb of time will bring forth. The attitude of the President was somewhat in contrast with that of the General-swaying to and fro in his chair as it

Surely the audience that honored the oc-

casion with its presence must have been

musing over a lullaby.

highly gratifying to all good radicals; on the floor, of course, only the privileged, in the lobbies "nothing but nigger everywhere;" in one corner a knot of whites looking for all the world as if they were intruders. I concluded that I must have a better view of the whole spectacle, and, so I hastened up to the gallery, where I was met by a placard on the door, "none but ladies and their attendants admitted here. So, thought I, my progress is barred, but I'll venture a peep at any rate. I had the temerity to open the door, and was received upon his bier, I cannot help asking blessings on their heads. That they should be absent on such an occasion was proper and becoming, under the circumstances, but why were the Northern ladies sojourning in Raleigh absent? The answer is, they cannot be present without mingling among the negroes who had congregated every where, and pride of caste compelled then

to remain away. No body or set of men ever assembled to make laws for a people so little in sympathy with those they profess to represent, and, I may add, that no body ever assembled on the Continent of America so wholly unfitted, by education and training, to form a Constitution, or meet the exigen cy which has called them together. Oh I beg pardon; they are, I presume, equal to similar bodies, now or recently, in session in the Southern States. Of course, there are some men of ability among them. The little band of Conservatives would, by their acknowledged talents, do honor to